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ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1959

No. 1. (Craven) Health Division

COMPRISING :

BARNOLDSWICK URBAN DISTRICT
EARBY URBAN DISTRICT
SILSDEN URBAN DISTRICT
SKIPTON URBAN DISTRICT
BOWLAND RURAL DISTRICT
SEDBERGH RURAL DISTRICT
SETTLE RURAL DISTRICT
SKIPTON RURAL DISTRICT



BY THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Senior Public Health Inspectors

A N N U A L R E P O R T

For the Year 1959

NO. 1 (CRAVEN) HEALTH DIVISION

Comprising:-

Barnoldswick Urban District
Earby Urban District
Silsden Urban District
Skipton Urban District
Bowland Rural District
Sedbergh Rural District
Settle Rural District
Skipton Rural District

by the
Medical Officer of Health

and the
Senior Public Health Inspectors

WESTMORLAND

SEDBERGH R.D.

YORKSHIRE
NORTH RIDING

SETTLE R.D.

SKIPTON R.D.

BOWLAND R.D.

SKILTON U.D.

BARNOLDSWICK U.D.

EARBY U.D.

SILSDEN U.D.

CLETHEROE

KEIGHLEY

LANCASHIRE

ACREAGE 451,754.

POPULATION 80,890.

1.

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2.

Divisional Health Office,
Water Street,
Skipton.

Tel: Skipton 2438/9.

To - The Chairman and Members
of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting for your consideration my Annual Report for the year 1959; and to include (in Section F) a short account of the Local Health Authority's Services in the West Riding County Council's No.1. Division.

It is again in the form of a combined report covering the eight urban and rural districts in the Division, for producing it in this way supplies the essential information, makes comparisons possible, and costs very much less money. But when making comparisons it should be remembered that the conditions and the duties of the public health inspectors vary considerably in the different districts: and that there is no other Division in the Administrative County with as many as eight districts, and none with an acreage anywhere approaching 451,754.

As the various sections contain accounts of the work undertaken and the progress made, there is no need to refer to them in this introduction. But I would like to express my thanks to the members of the eight Councils for their interest, courtesy and confidence: to the Public Health Inspectors for their advice, support and contributions to this Report; to the Chief Officers and Staffs of other Departments for their kindness and willing help; and to the family doctors, hospital consultants and teachers for their co-operation in many aspects of our work.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

M. Hunter.

Medical Officer of Health
and Divisional Medical Officer.

3.

SECTION A. STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

TABLE 1.

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>Area in Acres</u>	<u>Estimated Population.</u>	<u>Births.</u>	<u>Deaths.</u>
Barnoldswick	2,764	10,780	136	132
Earby	3,519	5,140	83	77
Silsden	7,101	5,370	94	66
Skipton U.D.	4,211	13,110	208	233
Bowland	83,327	4,910	72	52
Sedbergh	52,674	3,800	55	41
Settle	152,087	13,940	216	176
Skipton R.D.	146,071	23,840	310	274

TABLE 2.

<u>DISTRICT:</u>	<u>Deaths under 1 yr.</u>	<u>Still-births.</u>	<u>Maternal Deaths.</u>
Barnoldswick	6	3	-
Earby	4	-	-
Silsden	4	-	-
Skipton U.D.	8	4	-
Bowland	1	-	-
Sedbergh	1	3	-
Settle	6	2	-
Skipton R.D.	5	9	-

TABLE 3.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CRAVEN DIVISION - 1959.

Disease.	Males:	Females:	Total:
Tuberculosis Respiratory	6	-	6
Tuberculosis other	-	-	-
Syphilitic Diseases	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis .	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	15	6	21
Malignant Neoplasm, lung bronchus	32	3	35
Malignant Neoplasm, breast	-	12	12
Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	-	11	11
Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	37	43	80
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	1	2
Diabetes	3	5	8
Vascular lesions of nervous system	68	134	202
Coronary disease, Angina	149	75	224
Hypertension with heart disease	2	17	19
Other heart diseases	41	87	128
Other circulatory diseases	22	23	45
Influenza	6	5	11
Pneumonia	16	24	40
Bronchitis	21	16	37
Other diseases of respiratory system	3	2	5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	5	9
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	3	1	4
Nephritis and Nephrosis	9	15	24
Hyperplasia of Prostate	4	-	4
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	11	3	14
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	39	38	77
Motor vehicle accidents	7	1	8
All other accidents	11	7	18
Suicide	3	3	6
Homicide and operations of War	-	-	-
Totals:	513	538	1,051

COMMENTARY ON VITAL STATISTICS.BIRTHS:

After adjustment for inward and outward transferable births a net total of 1,174 was registered during the year. The adjusted live birth per 1,000 of the population is, therefore, 14.5 compared with 13.89 in 1958. The rates for the West Riding Administrative County and for England and Wales in 1959 were respectively 16.5 and 16.5.

The still-births, after adjustment for transfers, numbered 21. This gives a still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births of 17.6 compared with 20.4 for the Administrative County, and 20.7 for England and Wales.

DEATHS:

After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, the net total deaths in and assigned to the Division was 1,051. The adjusted death rate is 13.0 compared with a figure of 11.6 for both the Administrative County, and England and Wales as a whole.

INFANTILE MORTALITY:

After correction for transferable deaths, there were 35 deaths of infants under one year of age. This is a death rate per 1,000 live-births of 29.8 compared with rates of 24.0 and 22.0 for the Administrative County and England and Wales respectively. In 1958 our infantile mortality rate was 24.8. The chief causes of death were as follows:-

Prematurity	-	11 deaths
Congenital Defects	-	11 deaths
Pneumonia and other		
lung diseases	-	5 deaths
Intracranial		
haemorrhage-		5 deaths
Gastro-enteritis	-	2 deaths
Meningitis	-	1 death

MATERNAL MORTALITY:

There were no maternal deaths during the year. The maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births was 0.36 in the Administrative County, and 0.38 in England and Wales as a whole.

SECTION B.GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.1. LABORATORY SERVICES.

Samples of water, milk, ice-cream and other foods, along with specimens for bacteriological examination are sent to the Public Health Laboratories at Kendal, Preston, Bradford and Wakefield. They provide an excellent service and the Directors are always available for consultation when required.

2. HOSPITAL SERVICES.

As a good deal has been written under this heading in recent Reports, and as there have been no important local changes during the past year, some general comments may be appropriate and of interest to the reader.

Speaking in the House of Commons in July, 1959 the Minister of Health stated that the gross cost of the National Health Service was £718 millions, and the Exchequer cost £534 millions. In explaining the progressively increasing cost he said that the paradox of the Service was that the better it was, the longer the life of the citizen; the longer his life the greater the range of his vulnerability to disease; and the greater his vulnerability the bigger the potential burden on the Service. As supporting evidence he quoted increases in expenditure in the last seven or eight years of almost £25 million by Local Health Authorities; £9 million on Local Authority Welfare Services, and almost £3 millions on the Mental Health Services. During that time there has been an increase of general medical practitioners from 17,000 to 19,600., whilst the demands of the hospitals and specialist services (which received £338.7 millions in 1958) have increased year by year. In 1958 the increase was £23 millions compared with 1957.

The allocation of hospital beds is of interest, and in 1958 the percentages were:- mental disorder, 44.3., medical, 14.7., surgical, 14.8., chronic sick and geriatric, 12.0., gynaecology, 2.0., obstetrics, 3.7., general practitioner units, 2.1., convalescent, 1.6. Private pay beds accounted for about 1.2% of all beds. The average weekly cost of maintaining in-patients with acute disorders in teaching hospitals in London was £33. 4. 2., and £27. 10. 1. in the provinces. Whilst the national average for non-teaching hospitals was £22. 12. 5d. Comparison with local figures shows that the cost at Skipton General Hospital was £23. 9. 6d., and at Cawder Ghyll Maternity Hospital, £32. 3. 7d.

Local hospital arrangements appear to be satisfactory, although it is difficult to obtain a complete picture when so many patients are treated in hospitals outside the Divisional area .

There is certainly no shortage of accommodation for maternity cases, sick children, infectious diseases and tuberculosis. Whilst the waiting lists for surgery and the chronic sick are small in comparison with many other areas. The difficulty in finding accommodation for mental defectives has again been less acute, and all urgent cases have been admitted sooner or later. The mental hospitals are still very full, but the gradual change on emphasis to out-patient treatment and community care will reduce their burdens; to what extent will depend largely on the implementation of the new Mental Health Act.

To illustrate the change in demands for hospital accommodation it is perhaps appropriate to mention the case of the Hospital at Middleton near Ilkley. This was built just before World War I. to accommodate 300 men with tuberculosis, and a block added later for training ex-Servicemen. In 1938-39 an Emergency Hospital was built there to accommodate an additional 336 patients, and over two thousand Service patients were treated. Since World War II the demand for sanatorium beds has declined steeply. Chronic sick patients have been accommodated for the past two years, and during the autumn the remaining patients with tuberculosis were transferred to Grassington Hospital to make way for surgical, gynaecological and medical cases.

3. TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

Ante-natal, relaxation and mothercraft, and child welfare clinics are provided by the Local Health Authority, and include a mobile clinic. The Speech Therapy and Child Guidance Clinics are also the responsibility of the County Council. Details are given in Section F.

The hospital authorities provide clinics for:-

- (a) The diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis, and supervision of family contacts. These are situated at Skipton, Barnoldswick and Settle.
- (b) The diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases; at Keighley, Burnley, Preston and Lancaster.
- (c) General Medicine, Surgery, and various specialities at Skipton and Keighley; and at hospitals over the border in Lancashire and Westmorland.

It would be appropriate at this point to mention the establishment of a Family Planning Clinic in Skipton during the year, one of nearly three hundred now operating in this country. This is a service which we have had in mind for a long time as our nearest clinics were at Shipley and Nelson and inconvenient for the majority of women to attend. There were many difficulties, the biggest being the lack of suitable premises. But when permission was obtained to use the Skipton Hospital Out-patient Department a committee was formed and the clinic commenced operations (on alternate Wednesday evenings) in September.

The clinic is staffed by doctors, nurses, and voluntary helpers; and advice is freely available to all who wish to attend with or without their family doctor's recommendation.

In addition to advice on contraception, it is also the aim to help married couples with emotional difficulties and problems of infertility. Perhaps it should be emphasised that this is not a County Council or a hospital clinic, but a voluntary effort to fill a gap in the health and welfare services.

4. DOMICILIARY SERVICES:

The provision of health visitors, home nurses, midwives and home helps is the responsibility of the County Council. Details will be found in Section F.

5. WELFARE SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED.

In previous Reports reference has been made to the care of the Blind, but as there are other welfare services less well known than they should be, this is an opportune time and place to mention them.

These services are operated by the Welfare Department of the County Council and cover:-

- (a) Those who are substantially and permanently handicapped and crippled by physical disabilities such as paralysis, arthritis, loss of limbs, diseases of the heart and lungs etc. A scheme of voluntary registration is operated and those on the register are visited periodically by the staff of the Welfare Department. A Handicraft Instructress visits those who wish to have her services, equipment and materials being provided at cost price or on loan. Useful household aids and gadgets are similarly provided. Adaptations to the home are made in approved cases e.g., hand rails lifting devices, pavement cross-overs and ramps for wheel chairs.
- (b) Those who are registered as blind after examination by an ophthalmologist of consultant status. They are visited by the two Home Teachers working in the Division, who teach Braille, Moon, and handicrafts. Two voluntary committees act as the County Council's agents for social and welfare work, and meetings are held at a social centre in Skipton fortnightly. There is no Workshop for the Blind here, but those wishing to learn a trade go to Bradford. The Royal National Institute for the Blind also makes provision for special cases. Welfare services for the partially sighted follow a broadly similar pattern.
- (c) The Deaf, for whom specialised workers trained in the manual sign language and lip reading are required. They are provided by Associations in Keighley and North-East Lancashire as agents for the County Council, and deal with employment and many other personal problems. Allied to the problem of the Deaf are the 'Hard of Hearing', which have a club meeting one evening each week in Skipton in the winter months.

The welfare of the blind has been the concern of society for half a century and more, and is well established. But it was not until the advent of the National Assistance Act in 1948 that adequate powers became available to help the other categories of handicapped persons. Progress has been made since then, and will develop as experience is obtained. For some categories e.g., spastics, it has been rapid. In others it has been slow, for their numbers are not large, and social isolation is one of the chief hazards from which severely handicapped people suffer.

6. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951.

These Acts provide for the removal to hospital or other suitable place of persons who:- (a) are suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm, or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions, and (b) are unable to devote to themselves and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

Under the first Act application for removal is made to a Registrars' Court. Under the second an order can be made by a local Justice of the Peace and is used in cases of urgency.

It has been said that to take action under these Acts is a confession of failure on the part of those social organisations, both statutory and voluntary, who should have been able to avoid such gross interference with the liberty of the subject. In that there is some truth, but the occasional case does occur when the subject is living in squalor and unable or unwilling to improve his lot, or permit others to try and do so.

It was not necessary to seek authority under these Acts during the year, but one case was under consideration where much well-meaning advice was given "that something should be done about him". The easiest course would have been to go to the Court and obtain an order for the removal of a recluse who's rather squalid and independent existence is contrary to the principles of the Welfare State. But having known the Workhouse of old he cannot be persuaded that the improved version is the place for him; and his wishes are being respected - for the time being. Unfortunately, he is not proving very co-operative towards those who are trying to improve his lot.

7. NUCLEAR RADIATION HAZARDS

In the Report for 1957 reference was made to the accident at Windscale in Cumberland, and the subsequent dissemination of radio-active iodine over a wide area. Since then repeated representations have been made in Parliament and elsewhere that whatever the Government may be doing to watch the national situation, local authorities have a duty to their residents to make sure there is no local hazard.

This matter has recently been dealt with in Circular No. 57/59 from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government which pointed out that nation wide arrangements exist for testing radio-activity in the environment and for keeping a special watch near nuclear installations; and that measurements taken locally would not add materially to the monitoring programme already undertaken. Furthermore, such levels of contamination as there is reason to think exist are too low to be detected except by complicated and highly refined radio-chemical analysis which cannot be provided on a widespread local basis. Seven Government Ministries and the Home Office will, therefore, continue to share the responsibility for this matter, which includes a continuous watch on levels of radio-activity in the atmosphere, rain water, soil, human bones, farm animals, rivers, herbage, milk and other foods. Also the licensing of nuclear reactors and the transport of radio-active material.

8. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Although no smoke control area has been designated within the Division, discussions have been held with that object in view. Meantime, the public health inspectors continue to give a good deal of attention to the omission of smoke, grit, and dust from factories; and the Alkali Works Inspectorate to the results of lime burning which are a continuing source of complaint.

The measurement of atmospheric pollution has again been undertaken by the County Council in conjunction with the Department of Industrial and Scientific Research, with instruments located in Skipton and at Malham Tarn. These are deposit gauges which measure the amount of total solids deposited; lead peroxide instruments measuring the amount of sulphur (SO_2) pollution; and a smoke filter which records the average daily suspended impurity.

The results of analysis with these instruments are given in the following tables:-

Month	Rainfall in m.m.	Total solids deposited in tons per sq. mile.	Sulphur in mgns. (SO_2) per 100 sq. cms. per day.	Average daily suspended impurity in mgns. per 100 cubic metre.
(a) SKIPTON (industrial and residential area)				
January	65	12.26	1.72	
February	24	5.90	1.07	
March	20	7.01	0.54	
April	66	8.29	0.81	
May	20	7.01	0.72	Not recorded
June	45	5.26	0.43	in
July	37	12.60	0.40	Skipton.
August	10	3.57	0.38	
September	5	12.26	0.14	
October	92	16.00	1.11	
November	104	18.29	0.83	
December	133	14.86	0.83	

(b) MALHAM TARN FIELD CENTRE (open country)

January	105	6.85	0.54	3
February	43	6.54	0.60	2
March	83	9.43	0.68	3
April	112	7.15	0.85	2
May	13	7.28	0.95	1
June	59	8.62	0.38	1
July	97	11.24	0.39	1
August	10	2.75	0.24	1
September	8	4.43	0.51	2
October	132	11.54	0.84	3
November	132	7.15	1.67	No results
December	204	15.24	0.83	3

9. FOOD HYGIENE.

In the last Report it was stated that 7,071 food poisoning incidents were reported in 1957., that being eight per cent less than in 1956., and 21% less than 1955.

According to a report from the Public Health Laboratory Service there were 7,300 incidents in 1958., being an increase of three per cent on the preceding year. That is disappointing, for it was thought that the measures taken to deal with this problem were meeting with some success.

Although this disease is more often inconvenient than serious, there were thirty fatal cases in 1958., almost all at the extremes of life. The foods associated with the outbreaks again showed made-up meat dishes to be the most dangerous:- i.e., reheated meat, meat pies, stews etc. Trifles, custards and cream buns contributed their usual quota of cases; and there were four outbreaks attributed to infection from unpasteurised milk, and three to Cheddar cheese. Of the causative germs salmonellae were responsible for a majority of the cases, *Salm. typhi-murium* being by far the commonest type. This germ has been with us for many years, but as an indication in the change in eating habits, over fifty other types of salmonellae were found, none of which was recognised in this country before 1940.

In this Division only one outbreak of food poisoning was reported in 1959. That does not of course mean that it was the only one as small outbreaks, family infections, and individual cases may occur without notification. The outbreak reported was in the Bowland District, and followed a wedding reception at an hotel. Details are given in Section C.

The source of that outbreak was not traced, but it has recently been estimated (following investigations by the Public Health Laboratory Service) that 1 to 2 per 1,000 of the normal, healthy population in this country are carriers of the salmonella type food-poisoning germs. The carrier rate for shigella (dysentery) germs is believed to be higher, particularly amongst small children, and to vary from one area to another. Whilst these figures are, on the face of it, not large, they do illustrate that some people carry the germs for a long time; and the dangers associated with the employment of such people in the food and catering trades.

The question may well be asked why these carriers cannot be found and removed from the food and catering trades. That is a reasonable question to which the answer must be given that it is quite beyond our resources at present. The problem must, therefore, be tackled in other ways, and advice previously given can well be repeated here. It is:-

- (i) The education of food handlers in a high standard of personal and kitchen hygiene.
- (ii) The extension of proper refrigeration of food to prevent multiplication of contaminating germs.
- (iii) The reporting of all human cases so that they and their contacts may be prevented from spreading disease.
- (iv) The education of the public to reject any food about which they have the least suspicion.

- (v) The hygienic production, and pasteurisation of frozen and liquid egg and egg albumen.
- (vi) The elimination of cross-infection of meat in slaughter-houses.

Milk was mentioned as a vehicle of infection earlier in this section, and it is appropriate to mention here that during the year the Ministers of Agriculture, Fisheries, Food and Health expressed their intention of taking action under Section 41 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, by making draft orders operative not before 1st October, 1959. Under these milk sold in all districts in the Division will be "specially designated" - that is either tuberculin tested milk which is untreated, pasteurised milk, or sterilised milk. That should eliminate tuberculosis from our milk supplies, but untreated milk can still carry the germs of other diseases when it becomes contaminated, infrequent though this may be. Such diseases are food poisoning, dysentery, undulant fever, Q Fever, and streptococcal infections.

SECTION C.PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.1. SCARLET FEVER.

This disease continues to be relatively mild, and in cases due to the more dangerous streptococci (such as Type 12 which may cause inflammation of the kidneys) penicillin is of proven value. But the incidence has been fairly high throughout the country this year; an experience shared by this Division where 184 cases were notified compared with 55 and 30 in the two preceding years.

2. DIPHTHERIA.

Although not notified in the Division for several years, outbreaks which have occurred elsewhere in 1959 indicate that there is still a hard core of infection in the country, and that immunisation in infancy followed by two 'booster' injections during school life are necessary if this disease is to be avoided.

Early recognition of the disease is also important, for delay in diagnosis may be dangerous not only for the patient, but for the community. There must be many doctors now practising who have never seen a case of diphtheria, or whose experience of it is extremely slight.

3. MEASLES.

Measles is one of the most infectious diseases, and in a town few survive much beyond their entrance to school without contracting the illness. In fact, outbreaks usually occur every two years. But in isolated villages the introduction of infection may only occur infrequently, and when that happens a large percentage of the child population contract the disease and a considerable outbreak results. This happened in two villages during the year.

Fortunately, measles is now a fairly mild disease and complications can be treated with sulphonamides or antibiotics with less risk of permanent damage to ears and lungs.

763 cases were notified compared with 368 in 1958 and 2,035 in 1957.

4. WHOOPING COUGH.

This is another of the infections which is losing its malevolent features. It shows no particular seasonal or general periodicity, and in rural districts epidemics may be separated by intervals of four or five years. This year the incidence throughout the country was very low, and only 114 cases were notified in the Division. Reference to vaccination against this disease will be found in Section F.

5. MENTINGOCOCCAL INFECTION.

Meningitis or cerebro-spinal fever is pre-eminently a disease of early life, and still has a fairly high mortality; although treatment is usually effective provided an early diagnosis is made. No cases were notified in 1959, and the incidence generally was low.

6. TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID.

As stated in a previous Report cases in this country usually acquire their typhoid infection from shell fish or when travelling abroad.

It was not notified during the year, but there was one case of paratyphoid B. As the diagnosis was not made in this case until almost three weeks after the onset of illness, investigations into the source of the infection were difficult and unrewarding, although they extended from the Yorkshire coast to West Lancashire, and included water supplies, cockles, and contacts at home and workplace. Fortunately, no secondary cases developed, despite the long period during which the patient was nursed at home, and when numerous contacts might well have become infected.

Paratyphoid is an odd disease in that it produces the mildest symptoms in some cases, yet in others the patient is quite ill for most of three weeks.

7. DYSENTERY.

Dysentery is, in the main, spread by personal contact. Infected hands being the means of transferring the infection to the healthy. The difficulty in inducing children, particularly those under seven or eight years, to keep their hands clean and away from their mouths, is notorious, and accounts for the rapid spread of the disease and the high incidence in nursery and infant schools, and in urban communities. 96 cases were notified during the year, of which 84 occurred in Barnoldswick and 10 in Earby.

8. FOOD POISONING.

An outbreak of food poisoning was notified on Sunday, 18th January, following a wedding reception at an hotel in the Bowland Rural District the previous day. Investigations were started immediately, and although hampered by the fact that the majority of guests had come from Lancashire and Cheshire, it was possible, thanks to the co-operation of health authorities in those areas, to obtain a fairly complete picture of the outbreak. There were 59 persons "at risk", of whom 4 were notified in Lancashire as suffering from food poisoning, and 12 cases were ascertained in other ways.

Symptoms of nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, and diarrhoea predominated, and occurred on average four hours after the meal. In most cases the illness did not last long. This pointed to a toxin type of food poisoning, and although there was difficulty in collecting specimens and getting them to the laboratory during the week-end a particular phage type of coagulase positive staphylococcus was found in the stools of one of the affected persons, and in the remains of one of two cans of peas served at the reception. The other specimens of stools arrived at the laboratory too late, and gave no growth. Four other 96 ounce tins of peas from the same case were examined, but gave negative results. Processed peas have been incriminated in outbreaks of food poisoning on quite a number of occasions in recent years. Canned peas infrequently. Nevertheless, it is fair assumption that the peas were the cause of this outbreak; particularly as examination of the kitchen staff gave negative results, and contributory factors (i.e., poor storage facilities, lack of refrigeration, unsatisfactory kitchen hygiene) were not present.

9. POLIOMYELITIS.

There were 3 notifications of this disease, 1 paralytic, and 2 non-paralytic. The incidence was, therefore, low in 1959., an experience enjoyed throughout most of the country. But it should perhaps be pointed out that refinements in laboratory technique have shown that a percentage of cases, labelled heretofore as non-paralytic 'polio may be due to other viruses such as the Coxsackie or Echo.

Of the places which had 'polio outbreaks in 1959 was one Metropolitan borough with 55 cases, and 5 deaths all in unvaccinated persons. Out of 49 children who contracted the disease, 42 were unvaccinated. The remaining 7 had had two injections and were either non-paralytic or mildly paralytic. This is further proof of the protection offered by vaccination against poliomyelitis, both against contracting the infection, and against severe illness if the disease does occur.

10. TUBERCULOSIS.

38 cases were notified during the year; 29 respiratory, 1 meningeal, and 8 of other types. The figure of 38 is to be compared with 39 and 57 in the two preceding years. Whilst the incidence of this disease continues to fall, and the death rate is very much less, the fact remains that there is still a very large infector pool of unknown cases in the country, as was well illustrated in a recent survey undertaken by the General Register Office. This showed that cases of tuberculosis coming to the notice of Medical Officers of Health through death certification, without formal notification prior to death, comprise about one quarter of the total number of deaths assigned to tuberculosis. And that over half of these patients had been suffering from active (i.e. infectious) tuberculosis at the time of death.

The discovery of these unknown cases is largely a matter of educating people with persistent coughs to report to their doctors; and their doctors making the maximum use of X-ray facilities. This is particularly important now when the yield of new cases from Mass Radiography surveys has fallen to between a third and a quarter of what it was when these units started operating in 1943.

Attention was focussed on Mass Radiography during the year by the interim report of the Adrian Committee. It has been known for many years that medical and dental radiology make a considerable contribution to the total radiation to which the population of this country is exposed; that ionising radiation can produce mutations in reproductive cells and so cause genetic damage to future generations, which could lead to a variety of inherited defects; and that it can cause leukaemia (a disease of the blood) through action on the bone marrow. The findings of the Committee were, however, reassuring, and include the statement that mass radiography examinations make a negligible contribution to the total radiation to which the population is exposed when compared with their great value in the diagnosis of chest disease amongst the three million and more individuals dealt with in England and Wales each year. Further, that its use should not be curtailed except in the case of children and pregnant women. If these classes require X-ray a large film should be used.

As regards the local operation of the Mass Radiography Units, it has been the practice to visit the more populous parts of the Division on a three year rota, and that will be continued.

During 1959 the Units visited the following places:-
Addingham, Barnoldswick, Bolton-by-Bowland, Clapham, Castleberg Hospital, Cowling, Earby, Grassington, Sutton, Sedbergh School, and Waddington.

The results obtained are given in the following table:-

	Males:	Females:	Total.
1. Examinations carried out:			
(a) Miniature X-rays taken:	4,151	2,281	6,432
(b) Large X-rays taken:	76	43	119
2. Analysis of provisional findings:			
(a) Cases of active tuberculosis:	5	-	5
(b) Cases of inactive tuberculosis:	26	5	31
(c) Other abnormalities:	23	19	42
(d) Failed to re-attend for large film:	-	-	-

One other method of case finding has been mentioned in previous reports, the giving of a tuberculin skin test to all school entrants. This has now been abandoned as the yield is no longer commensurate with the time and effort expended on it. This seems to have been the experience in many parts of the country where the scheme has been tried.

Turning from diagnosis to prevention, the two most important features are (i) B.C.G. vaccination, and (ii) the supervision of notified cases. B.C.G. vaccination is offered to all school children in their thirteenth year, and performed on those giving a negative reaction to the tuberculin skin test. Those giving a positive reaction are not vaccinated, for they have already had a tuberculous infection some time in their lives. The number giving a positive reaction is at present just over 17 per cent, and as the World Health Organisation has recently stated that tuberculosis cannot be eliminated as a public health problem until this figure drops to 1 per cent, there is obviously a long way still to go.

However, for the increasing numbers of negative reactors to the tuberculin test B.C.G. gives a harmless primary infection with avirulent tubercle bacilli which will confer immunity against a later virulent infection. Experience so far shows this substantial protection lasts five years; and probably six years or more. B.C.G. is also given by the Chest Physician to babies and others at special risk.

The supervision of the cases of tuberculosis is undertaken by the Chest Physician in close co-operation with many members of the Health Department.

There were 475 cases on the register at the end of the year; and there were 45 admissions to, and 59 discharges from chest hospitals. Cases on the register are seen regularly at the chest clinics, the frequency depending on the patient's condition. A close watch is also kept on their contacts, mainly members of their families.

Lest it be thought that this picture is still a gloomy one it is only fair to point out that the results obtained with a combination of the new drugs - Streptomycin, Sodium PAS, and Isoniazid - are generally most gratifying; and that they have completely changed the outlook for those unfortunate enough to contract tuberculosis. Furthermore, the fear of relapse, so common in the pre-chemotherapy days, has largely disappeared; and the occasions on which chest surgery are required are now infrequent. Finally, the need for village settlements and sheltered workshops has fallen very rapidly, and they are now only required for a few patients with extensive and permanent lung damage.

11. VENEREAL DISEASES.

Syphilis and gonorrhoea are not a problem in this Division, for figures supplied by the clinics record only one infection of the former and one of the latter. But that is perhaps not the whole story, for all the patients with these diseases do not attend clinics, and accurate statistics are, therefore, not available.

There is, however, considerable concern throughout the country over the rising incidence of gonorrhoea, particularly amongst girls between 15 and 20 years, and mainly amongst the prostitutes or 'near prostitutes' in the cities and large towns. This problem of promiscuity is primarily a social one, as witnessed by the very high incidence of infection recently reported in admission to a women's prison in London; but the doctors and their social workers have an important part to play in treatment and tracing the sources of infection.

12. OTHER DISEASES.

There were 77 notifications of acute pneumonia, 15 of erysipelas, and 3 of puerperal pyrexia. Encephalitis, and ophthalmia neonatorum were not notified.

So much for the picture of infectious disease. One which has changed out of all recognition during this century mainly through advances in prevention, or diagnosis, or treatment. And it is somewhat paradoxical that to-day we know least about those diseases which are commonest - e.g., chronic bronchitis, rheumatoid and osteo-arthritis, cancer, leukaemia, diabetes, congenital malformations and defects, still-births and neo-natal deaths, hypertension, coronary artery disease, ulcers, and psychoneurotic disorders.

DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR.

SECTION D.BARNOLD WICK URBAN DISTRICT.SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Dairies and Milkshops	4
Bakehouses	59
Other premises where food is prepared and sold	102
Factories, Mechanical and non-mechanical	48
Shops Act	-
Ice Cream premises	14
Alleged dirty or verminous premises	-
Infectious disease investigations	91
Food poisoning investigations	-
Ice Cream samples	9
Milk samples	-
Water samples, Town's supply:	
Bacteriological	34
Plumbo-solvency	2
Chemical	4
Residual Chlorine	5
Excreta samples	231
Drains inspected and tested	130
Reservoirs	18
Council tip, Salvage Shed and Depot	159
Smoke observations	127
Destructor	-
Rats and Mice destruction	150
Schools	6
Mortuary	3
Dwelling Houses - Public Health Acts (incl. revisits).	969
Housing Act (incl. revisits)	<u>284</u>
	<u>2,442</u>

Interviews on various premises with owners, agents and contractors:	191
Complaints:	25
Informal notices under the Public Health Act:	8
Informal notices complied with:	4
Houses rendered fit without service of informal notice:	31

<u>STATUTORY NOTICES.</u>	<u>Number Served</u>	<u>Number Outstanding</u>	<u>Number Complied with 1952.</u>
Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Section 9	-	-	-
Factory Act, 1937	-	-	-
Public Health Act, 1936	-	19	5
West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951	-	-	-
Section 53	-	-	-

Nuisances found in 1959	62
Nuisances in hand at the end of 1958	22
Total needing abatement	84
Total abated during 1959	63
Total outstanding at the end of 1959	21

WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Waste water closets converted into fresh water closets	59
Additional fresh water closets	43
Drains reconstructed	21
New drains provided	7
Defective and choked drains released and repaired	15
Defective tippers repaired	2
W.C. pedestals; flush pipes and seats repaired or renewed	1
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains	4
Rainwater pipes and eavestroughing repaired or renewed	2
Defective dustbins replaced	7
Walls and ceilings plastered	5
Chimneys and flues repaired	5
Defective wood floors repaired	2
Factory Act, Door to W.C. Artificial Light and W.C. seat	2
Intervening ventilated space	2
Limewashing	4
Septic tanks repaired or cleansed	3
Improper keeping of animals	1
Miscellaneous	3
Accumulations removed	1
Inadequate water supply	1
External walls plastered	1
Defective windows repaired	2

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. No. of dwelling houses in District:	3,907
2. No. of houses included in above:	
(a) Back-to-back:	163
(b) Single back:	-
3. HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE	
No. of houses incl. in Representations made during	
the year:	
(a) In Clearance Areas:	-

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

	HOUSES DEMOLISHED	DISPLACED DURING YEAR	
		Persons	Families
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	1	-	-
(2) Houses incl. by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under Sect.43(2) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-

Not in Clearance Areas	<u>HOUSES</u>	<u>DISPLACED DURING YEAR.</u>	
	<u>DEMOLISHED</u>	Persons	Families

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957 | 9 | - | - |
| (5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health | - | - | - |
| (6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts | - | - | - |
| (7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders | - | - | - |

B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

- | | | | |
|--|---|----|---|
| (8) Under Sections 16 (4), 17(1) and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957 | 5 | 12 | 4 |
| (9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957 | - | - | - |
| (10) Parts of buildings closed under Sect.18.Housing Act, 1957 | - | - | - |

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED.

- | | <u>By Owner</u> | <u>By Local Authority</u> |
|---|-----------------|---------------------------|
| (11) After informal action by Local Authority | 35 | - |
| (12) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts | 5 | - |
| (b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957 | - | - |
| (13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 | - | - |

D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

- | | <u>Number of Houses</u> | <u>No. of separate dwellings contained in col(1)</u> |
|---|-------------------------|--|
| Position at end of year | (1) | (2) |
| (14) Retained for temporary accommodation | - | - |
| (a) Under Section 48 | - | - |
| (b) Under Section 17(12) | - | - |
| (c) Under Section 46 | - | - |
| (15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sect. 34 or 53 | - | - |

E PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>No. of occupants of houses in col.(1)</u>
	(1)	(2)
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those incl. in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchases in the year	-	-
4. No. of families during the year into Council owned dwellings	(a) Clearance Areas, etc. (b) Overcrowding	Nil Nil
5. RENT ACT, 1957		
(a) No. of certificates of disrepair granted:	6	
(b) No. of certificates of disrepair issued:	1	
(c) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the local authority:	5	
(d) No. of certificates of disrepair cancelled:	3	
6. OVERCROWDING		
(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year:	1	
(2) Number of families dwelling therein:	1	
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein:	5	
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year:	2	
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year:	1	
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases:	4	
7. NEW DWELLINGS		
	No. of new dwellings completed during the year By the Local Authority: Nil: By Private Enterprise: 7	
8. GRANTS FOR CONVERSION OF IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION:		

	<u>Formal applications received during year</u>	<u>Applications approved during yr.</u>	<u>No. of dwellings completed during year</u>
(a) CONVERSIONS (The no. of dwellings is the no. resulting from completion of the work)	-	-	-
(b) IMPROVEMENTS Discretionary Grants Standard Grants	26 29	25 25	13 Nil

9. DETAILS OF ADVANCES FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACQUIRING OR CONSTRUCTING HOUSES.

No. of applications: 20
 No. of approvals: 13
 No. refused or withdrawn: 7

The scheme for advances for the purpose of acquiring or constructing houses was suspended as from January, 1957 and reintroduced January, 1959.

10. SUPPLEMENTARY REMARKS.

1 discretionary grant was refused, 2 standard grants were refused and 2 withdrawn.

7 applications for advances were refused or not proceeded with.

WATER SUPPLY.

1. The water supply has been satisfactory (a) in quality, and (b) in quantity, except for the period of drought between 23rd June and 28th October, 1959 when the water was rationed.

2. Samples of water have been analysed periodically, and the results are given in tabulated form.

3. Results of chemical analysis indicate that the waters are not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.

4. Action in respect of any form of contamination has not been necessary.

5(a) The number of dwelling-houses on direct supply as at 1st January, 1960 is: 3,873.

(b) The number of dwelling-houses on direct supply by means of stand-pipes is: Nil.

RESULTS OF SAMPLES OF WATER TAKEN FROM ELSIACK RESERVOIR.

Date.	Probable No. Coli Bacil. McConkey 2 days 37°C.	Probable No. Faecal Coli	Remarks.
4.2.59	Nil	Nil	None
17.3.59	"	"	"
8.4.59	"	"	"
10.6.59	"	"	"
1.7.59	"	"	"
30.7.59	18+	18+	Unsatisfactory
30.7.59	18+	18+	"
12.8.59	Nil	Nil	None
2.9.59	18+	18+	Unsatisfactory
9.9.59	1	1	"
30.9.59	3	Nil	"
30.9.59	Nil	"	None
28.10.59	"	"	"
28.10.59	8	8	Unsatisfactory
4.11.59	Nil	Nil	None
4.11.59	"	"	"
4.11.59	"	"	"
2.12.59	"	"	"

RESULTS OF SAMPLES OF WATER TAKEN FROM WHITEMOOR RESERVOIR.

<u>Date.</u>	<u>Probable No. Coli Bacil.</u> McConkey 2 days 37°C.	<u>Probable No.</u> <u>Faecal Coli</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
4. 2. 59	Nil	Nil	None
17. 3. 59	"	"	"
8. 4. 59	"	"	"
10. 6. 59	"	"	"
1. 7. 59	"	"	"
1. 7. 59	"	"	"
30. 7. 59	"	"	"
30. 7. 59	16	16	Unsatisfactory
12. 8. 59	Nil	Nil	None
2. 9. 59	3	1	Unsatisfactory
2. 9. 59	Nil	Nil	None
30. 9. 59	"	"	"
28.10. 59	"	"	"
2.12. 59	"	"	"

SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY TO ELSLACK FROM WHINNEY GILL.

9. 9. 59	Nil	Nil	None
<u>OTHER SAMPLE - LITTLE CUT BARNSEY</u>			
30. 9. 59	35	35	Unsatisfactory

SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE AND SANITARY WORK.

The sewage works are under the supervision of the Council's Surveyor, and are situated in Greenberfield Lane. Owing to the influx of manufacturers into the district it was found necessary to extend the sewage works and repair parts of the existing system. The work has now been completed.

During the year 486 yards of new surface water sewer have been laid.

Drainage work where no plan has been submitted is under the supervision of the Health Department.

130 visits were made to supervise and inspect new and existing drains and sewers.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

These are under the control of the West Riding Rivers Board. No instance of pollution came to the notice of the Department.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are 19 pail closets. These are emptied weekly and the number does not include those on outlying farms. The existing pail closets cannot be converted to the water carriage system, there being no sewer available.

The Council makes no grant towards the conversion of waste water closets, but the owners of property have converted 59.

43 additional fresh water closets were constructed, 7 new drains provided and 21 drains reconstructed.

The following is the approximate closet accommodation connected with domestic premises:-

Fresh water closets:	4,182
Waste water closets:	727
Pail closets:	<u>19</u>
	<u>5,228</u>

FACTORIES.

Mechanical and non-mechanical factories on the register:-

Cotton Manufacturers	20
Light Woollen	1
Silk Manufacturers	1
Clothing Manufacturers	1
Joiners and Undertakers	5
Shoemakers and Repairers	8
Cloggers	1
Motor Engineers & Garages	8
Hillwrights and Engineers	6
Corn Miller	1
Printers	2
Steam Laundries	1
Monumental Masons	1
Plumbers	3
Foundries	2
Mattress Makers	3
Milliners	1
Filter Manufacturers	1
Cheese Makers	1
Others	<u>4</u>
	<u>71</u>

48 inspections were made to these premises, and the following table shows the defects found:-

<u>SANITARY CONVENiences:</u>	<u>FOUND:</u>	<u>REMEDIED:</u>
Insufficient	-	-
Unsuitable or defective	-	-
Artificial lighting	1	1
Intervening ventilated space	2	2
Want of cleanliness	1	1
Other offences	1	1

WORKPLACES.

Workplaces have always been inspected along with the associated factories, and have been found to be satisfactory.

SCHOOLS.

A detailed report was submitted to the educational authorities some years ago, and some efforts have been made to comply with the suggestions therein.

It would be better if provision could be made to site the sanitary accommodation within the school to obviate the freezing up of the systems in winter.

KEEPING OF ANIMALS
(BYELAWS)

In only two instances was it found necessary to take action under the above heading.

ENTERTAINMENT.

There are two places of entertainment in the district consisting of one cinema and one ballroom, there are also 6 public houses and 5 clubs which are visited periodically and found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The following is the result of observations taken during the year under the Clean Air Act, 1956.

Number of chimneys:	18
Number of observations of 30 minutes duration:	127
Average time smoke emitted Ringlemanns	
Chart No. 1:	6.303
Average time smoke emitted Ringlemanns	
Chart No. 2:	0.153
Average time smoke emitted per observation:	6.456

On no occasion was Black Smoke emitted in excess of the time allowed. Three interviews were made with owners, managers and engineer in regard to the conditions laid down in the Clean Air Act, 1956.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There is only one rag dealer in the area.

REFUSE COLLECTION.WEIGHTS PER 1,000 POPULATION.

<u>Population Estimated</u>	<u>Waste Paper Tons</u>	<u>Other Material Tons</u>
10,800	10.28	1.5615

COST OF PUBLIC CLEANSING.Collection of trade and domestic refuse

Total loads removed:- 2764 = 5571 tons

	£.	s.	d.
Cost:-			
Wages, Repairs, Replacements etc.	5,083	10	2

Average cost per ton

18 2.99

Refuse Disposal:

	£.	s.	d.
Total cost	839	0	9
Average cost per ton	3		1.44
Paper Salvage (collection and disposal)			

Total cost 576 0 10

Collection, Disposal and Salvage

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Gross Cost					6,498	11	9

Income

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Salvage,							
paper	999	19	3				
Scrap iron							
Metals etc.	258	15	10				
Other salvage	11	6	8				
Trade refuse	73	9	4				
Miscellan-							
eous	<u>178</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,522</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Net Cost					4,976	6	8
Average cost per ton					17		10.38
Estimated cost per building					1	3	2.46

	£	s	d		£	s	d
--	---	---	---	--	---	---	---

Cleansing Pails & Tanks

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Total Cost					87	19	5
Cost of Cleansing streets (gross)					1,520	5	6

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Income	33	3	9				

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Net Cost					1,487	1	9
Cost of Cleansing gullies					304	15	6

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

150 visits were made to suspect and rat or mice infested premises.

65 premises were treated during the year for either rat or mice infestation.

RAG, FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIAL ACT, 1951.

There are two registered premises in the district who only use materials under warranty.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Two persons are registered under this Act.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.MILK SUPPLY:Premises Licensed by the Local Authority under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Number of shops (Bottled milk only)	7
Number of Dairies	7
Number or licenses under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949, Pasteurised (High Temperature short time process)	1
Number of licensed retailers of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	14
Licensed retailers of Pasteurised Milk	16
Licensed retailers of Sterilised Milk	12

There is a dairy in the district which receives milk from farms and depots in the surrounding area. During the year 1,730,837 gallons of milk and 3,620,057½ gallons of Tuberculin Tested milk were received. 2,221,218½ gallons were being cooled or pasteurised and delivered to Manchester, Leeds, Halifax, Barnsley, Sheffield, Barnoldswick and District. Cheese was made from the remainder of the milk.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Number of butchers' shops	15
Premises used for the preparation of sausage, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved foods (excl. butchers' shops)	9
Manufacture and sale of Ice-cream	1
Sale of Ice-Cream	45

FOOD HYGIENE.

102 visits were made to premises where food is prepared or sold for human consumption. These premises were found to be clean and generally complied with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations as they are mostly houses and shops. The large shops in the area comply with the Regulations.

OTHER FOODS.

The following table shows the amount of foodstuffs condemned:-

	Cwts.	Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Tinned Foods	1	2	11	6
Tinned Ham		1	23	8
Cooked Meats		1	8	14
Chicken		2	5	15
Fish			10	0
Total:	3	0	3	11

ICE-CREAM:

14 visits were made to premises where ice-cream was sold, and without exception were found to be kept in a cleanly condition.

There are 45 shops registered for the sale of ice-cream under the Food and Drugs Act, and one shop for the sale and manufacture of ice-cream.

9 samples were taken for analysis; the results being as follows:-

Number of samples in "Provisional Grade"	1.	5
"	2.	3
"	3.	-
"	4.	1
		9

BAKEHOUSES:

The number of bakehouses on the register is 15. 59 visits were made to these premises, and with one exception were found to be in a clean and satisfactory condition.

FOOD SHOPS AND STALLS.

The Council has adopted the Model Byelaws for the "Handling, Wrapping and Delivery" of foodstuffs made under Section 15, Food and Drugs Act, on the 8th May, 1950. Some attempt has been made by the shopkeepers and assistants to comply with these byelaws, and to the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD SHOPS.

Grocers	47
Grocers and Confectioners	4
Butchers	15
Bakers & Confectioners	15
Confectioners	11
Greengrocers	14
Sweets & Confectioners	3
Sweets	8
Fish & Chips	5
Cooked Meats	5
Health and Food Stores	1
Cafes	6
	134

METEOROLOGICAL RETURNS.

Recorded by Mr. C.R. Nutter at the Modern School, Kelbrook Road, Barnoldswick.

<u>Months.</u>	<u>No. of days with rain recorded.</u>	<u>Rainfall in inches.</u>
January	12	4.05
February	9	0.51
March	14	2.06
April	19	2.69
May	9	1.33
June	15	3.05
July	18	3.27
August	6	0.67
September	2	0.26
October	16	5.88
November	25	5.69
December	24	9.09

Total number of days with rain recorded: 169

Total rainfall in inches: 38.55

Wettest month: December 9.09 inches
Driest month: September 0.26 inches

Longest dry period: August 16th - September 20th
(36 days inclusive)

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1951.Registration under Section 76

Registration of Hawkers of Food and their premises:-

Number on register: 7

Registration of Food from outside the district:-

Butchers:	1
Greengrocers:	3
Ice-Cream:	2
	6

Registration under Section 120.

Registration of Hairdressers and Barbers:-

Number on register: 15

EARBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1959.PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS.INSPECTIONS:GENERAL:

Drainage	59
Public Conveniences	57
Rodent Control	22
Refuse Collection & Salvage	132
Smoke Observations	78
Defective Dustbins	59
Factories	29
Interviews with owners	30
Accumulations	2
Clinic	14
Outscavenging	3
Schools	24
Shops	110
Sever Treatment	1
Cinema	2
Hotels & Inns	20
Refuse Disposal	53
Disinfestation	9

FOOD PREMISES:

Inspections	79
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INFECTIOUS DISEASES:

Inquiries	82
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SAMPLING:

Water (Plumbo-solvency)	4
Water (Chemical)	1
Water (Bacteriological)	59
Ice-Cream	4

NOTICES:

INFORMAL	Served - 23	Complied with - 23
FORMAL	Served - Nil	Complied with - Nil

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT:REPAIRS:

Roofs repaired	24
Defective plaster repaired	20
Outbuildings repaired	8
Walls repaired	6
Doors repaired	11
Fireplaces repaired	8
Floors repaired	10
Defective Drains repaired	61
Eaves gutters repaired	32
Sinks repaired	10
Rainwater pipes repaired	20
W.W.C's repaired	25

HOUSING.HOUSING ACCOMMODATION:

Interviews:	132
Inspections:	134

The following tables give details of the number of applicants on the Council's waiting list, together with the rehousing that has taken place during the year.

Number on register: 31.12.58.	206
Number of applicants registered during 1959:	31

237

Number rehoused during 1959:	27
Number withdrawn:	12
Total No. on register 31.12.59.	<u>198</u>

MOVABLE DWELLINGS:

There are no licences in force for caravan sites, and all casual caravan parking has been dealt with without recourse to law.

WATER SUPPLIES:

Water undertaker	Craven Water Board
Nature origin of supply ...	Upland surface
No. of dwellings supplied ...	1,924
Insufficiency of supply ...	Restrictions during summer months
Unsatisfactory supply ...	None
Improvement of supply (a) effected	Temporary pipe line to Skipton
(b) still required ...	Temporary pipe line to be made permanent.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

Houses (percentage of total) connection to sewers: 96.7%

do with satisfactory PRIVATE drainage	3.3%
do with unsatisfactory drainage:	-

Sewerage and sewage disposal schemes:-

Completed during the year: 50 yds. extension of sewer at Mill Brow Road, Marby.

Under construction at year end	... ... ...	-
Awaiting approval at year end	... ... ...	-
In preparation at year end	... ... ...	-
Details of any part of district requiring		-
Sewers	... ... ... ...	-
Improvement of defective sewers	... ...	-
Sewage Disposal Works	... ... ...	-
Improvement or extension of sewage disposal works ..		-
Attention to storm water overflow	... ...	-

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL:

Outscavenging duties in the Kelbrook area which are carried out by contract, have been satisfactorily attended to during the year.

A weekly collection service was maintained throughout the year through the efficient and willing co-operation of the staff, and I would like to pay tribute to their loyalty under all circumstances.

SALVAGE:

Collection of waste paper, rags and scrap iron is carried out in conjunction with refuse collection and relaxation of quotas enabled the Department's figures to be well up on last year. It is pleasing to note that the amount collected per 1,000 of population is over twice the national average.

COST OF COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL:

EXPENDITURE:

<u>Collection:</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Wages	2,876.	4.	6.			
Haulage	854.	3.	5.			
Tools, Implements and Repairs	24.	17.	7.			
Outscavenging	6.	13.	4.			
Depot, Rent & Insurance	80.	0.	0.			
Loan charges on vehicle	174.	0.	0.			
Other expenses	2.	0.	0.			
				4,017.	18.	10.

Disposal:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Wages:-									
Tip	699.	5.	3.						
Incinerator	39.	14.	8.						
Haulage	-	-	-						
Repairs &									
Maintenance	31	6.	11.						
Rent & Insurance	8.	7.	6.						
Loan charges	45.	0.	0.						
Seeding & levelling of Stoney Bank Tip	59.	0.	0.						
							4,902.	13.	1.

INCOME:

Salvage	935.	2.	11.						
Rechargeable works	232.	4.	11.	1,167.	6.	10.			

Disposal:

Tipping charges	11.	3.	6.						
Tip rents	8.	0.							
Rent of Booth									
Bridge Farm	25.	0.	0.	36.	11.	6.	1,203.	18.	4.
							3,698.	14.	9.

Average net cost per load: £2. 9. 3.

Average net cost per ton: £1. 5. 1.

Number of loads removed by motor vehicle: 1,502.

Estimated weight of refuse removed by
motor vehicle: 2,911 tons.

RODENT CONTROL:

22 visits were made during the year in order to deal with complaints received. No heavy infestations were encountered, but regular and systematic treatments have been carried out whenever weather conditions permitted at the Council's refuse tip, sewage works and depot. Minor infestations at individual properties were dealt with, and where necessary structural work executed.

During February a maintenance treatment was carried out on the Council's sewage system. The results show that 19 manholes were infested, and these were subsequently poisoned. The total number of inspections in regard to the baiting and treatment of sewers was 115.

MILK AND DAIRIES:

Milk	Test	Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested	Methylene Blue	6	6	-
Ordinary		-	-	-

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949.

Dealers Licences. Supp. Licences.

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	-	-
Pasteurised	-	-
Ordinary	4	-

Milk (Special Designations) (Cow Milk) Regulations 1942Dealers Licences: Supp. Licences.

Tuberculin Tested

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS:SLAUGHTERHOUSE:

The slaughterhouse continues to provide the majority of the meat consumed in the town, and it is pleasing to note that the disease incidence is still low due to the high quality of animals slaughtered. 100% inspection was maintained throughout the year due, in no small measure, to the co-operation received at all times from the butchers.

The following is a summary of the number of animals killed and inspected with details of condemnations.

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>excl.</u> <u>cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Sheep</u> & <u>Lambs</u>
Number killed	220	-	-	612	60	-	
Number inspected	220	-	-	612	60	-	

All diseases exceptTuberculosis & Cysticercosis

<u>Whole carcases condemned</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned</u>	74	-	-	18	-	-
<u>Percentage number of carcases infected with other diseases</u>	33.67	-	-	2.94	-	-

Tuberculosis only

<u>Whole carcases condemned</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Percentage of No. of carcases infected by Tuberculosis</u>	-	-	-	-	1.66%	-

Cysticercosis

<u>Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Generalised, totally condemned</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-

MEAT SHOPS AND DISTRIBUTING VEHICLES.

These have remained satisfactory throughout the year.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

There are 12 licenced slaughtermen on the register.

BAKEHOUSES:

Regular visits were made to these premises and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

FISH FRYERS:

Number on register - 5

Twelve visits were made to these premises and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

UNBOUND FOOD:

During the year the following foodstuffs were examined and found unfit for human consumption.

TINS OF:-

Soup	29	Bags of Flour	2
Oranges	10	Tinned Ham	$3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Beans	6	Peeled Shrimps	$1x3\frac{1}{2}$ g.
Peaches	6	Jelly Figs	7
Pears	10	Packets Cereals	3
Peas	9	Packets Mixed Fruit	1
Carnation Milk	8	Salad Creams	50
Nescafe	3		
Mixed Food	53		

PRESERVED FOOD PREMISES:

Number on register - 1

These premises were found to be satisfactory at all times.

FOOD PREMISES:

The following food premises are situated in the area:-

21 Grocers & General Provisions	5 Fish Fryers
7 Greengrocers	10 Confectioners
10 Sweets and Tobacco	2 Cafes
7 Butchers	9 Hotels & Clubs
1 Pork Butcher	

79 visits were made to all food premises to see that the Food Hygiene Regulations were being operated. Advice and help was freely given where necessary, and co-operation from the traders has been received at all times. There were no cases of Food Poisoning during the year.

ICE CREAM:

Number of premises registered for the sale and manufacture of Ice Cream - 4.

Number of premises registered for the sale of Ice Cream - 25

Four samples of Ice Cream were taken during the year and results showed that all were placed in Grade I. The majority of ice-cream sold in the district is pre-packed, thus the risk of infection and spread of disease is considerably reduced.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

I am informed by the West Riding County Council, being the Food and Drugs authority under the above Act, the following samples were taken by their officers during the year:-

	<u>Genuine:</u>	<u>Adulterations:</u>	<u>Proceedings:</u>	<u>Cautions:</u>
Milk	21	2	-	2
Drugs	3	-	-	-
Other Foods	16	-	-	-

The two milk samples classified in the above table as "Adulterated" were found by the Public Analyst to be slightly below the standard as regards fat content. In each case the farmers from whom the samples were obtained were cautioned by the Clerk of the County Council.

SCHOOLS:

Regular inspections of the canteen at New Road School are being carried out. During the outbreak of Dysentery in the early months of the year all schools were visited and special instructions given to teachers on personal hygiene. Lectures were given to older pupils at the Alder Hill, Secondary Modern School on the work of the Public Health Inspector, these being illustrated with films.

KEEPING OF ANIMALS:

No nuisances have arisen and no complaints received.

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT:

Clubs, licensed premises and the cinema are all regularly visited and were found to be satisfactory.

SMOKE ABATEMENT:

There is still some room for improvement in smoke emission at the Industrial premises but engineers and firemen have always been co-operative when suggestions have been made, and it is hoped that through constant vigilance and instruction a satisfactory situation will eventually be achieved. One firm was asked to provide a new incinerator and this request has now been complied with thus eliminating a certain amount of nuisance.

SILSDEN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.1. INSPECTIONS:TOTAL:

Water Supply	23
Drainage and Drain testing	87
Stables and Piggeries	6
Offensive Trades	7
Tents, Vans, Sheds	17
Factories - with power	39
without power	9
Outworkers premises	11
Bakehouses	18
Public Conveniences	42
Cinemas	2
Refuse Collection	191
Refuse Disposal	37
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	39
Smoke Observations	14
Schools	17
Shops	61
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	39
Sewage Works	97
Visits to new buildings under erection	293
Council, Committee and Sub-Committee meetings	62

HOUSING INSPECTION

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT:

No. of houses inspected	39
No. of visits to above houses	97

HOUSING ACT:

No. of houses inspected	83
Visits paid to above houses	106
Overcrowding	9
Verninous premises	6
Infectious Disease enquiries	11
Miscellaneous housing visits including Council House maintenance	461
Rent Act	6

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION:

Visits to slaughterhouses	8
Visits to shops (unsound food)	39
Butchers shops	53
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	23
Dairies and Milk shops	14
Cafes	13
Public Houses	33
Ice-cream premises	41

2. HOUSING.

1. No. of Dwelling Houses in District: 1,951.
2. No. of Houses included in above (a) Back-to-back 86
(b) Single back 14

3. HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

No. of houses included in Representations made during the year:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| (a) In Clearance Areas: | 8 |
| (b) Individual unfit houses: | Nil |

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

In Clearance Areas	<u>HOUSES</u> <u>DEMOLISHED</u>	<u>DISPLACED during year</u>	
		<u>Persons;</u>	<u>Families:</u>

- | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) Houses unfit for human habitation | 7 | Nil | Nil |
| (2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc. | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| (3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957 | Nil | Nil | Nil |

Not in Clearance Areas

- | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| (4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sect.17(1)Housing Act, 1957 | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| (5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| (6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| (7) Unfit houses incl. in Unfitness Orders | Nil | Nil | Nil |

B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

- | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| (8) Under Sects.16(4), 17(1) and 35
(1), Housing Act,1957 | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| (9) Under Sects.17(3)and 26,Housing Act,1957 | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| (10) Parts of buildings closed under Sect.18,Housing Act,1957 | Nil | Nil | Nil |

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS
WERE REMEDIED

<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
-----------------	---------------------------

- (11) After informal action by local authority
- (12) After formal notice under
 - (a) Public Health Acts 2 Nil
 - (b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957 1 Nil
- (13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 Nil Nil

D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

Position at end of year	Number of houses (1)	No. of separate dwellings contained in column (1) (2)
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) Under Section 48	Nil	Nil
(b) Under Section 17(2)	Nil	Nil
(c) Under Section 46	Nil	Nil
(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	Nil	Nil

E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

No. of houses (1)	No. of occupants of houses in column (1) (2)
----------------------	--

- (16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those incl. in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the year 10 Nil
- 4. No. of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings
 - (a) Clearance Areas, etc. 1
 - (b) Overcrowding 11
- 5. RENT ACT, 1957
 - (a) No. of certificates of disrepair granted: Nil
 - (b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the local authority: Nil
 - (c) No. of certificates of disrepair cancelled: Nil

6. OVERCROWDING

Any comments in connection with this problem:

Two known cases of statutory overcrowding in district.

7. NEW DWELLINGS

No. of new dwellings completed during the year:-

By the Local Authority: Nil.....By Private Enterprise: 6.

8. GRANTS FOR CONVERSION OR IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

	Formal applications rec'd during year	Applications approved during year	No. of dwellings completed during year
	No. of dwellings	No. of dwellings	

(a) CONVERSIONS (The number of dwellings is the no. resulting from completion of the work)	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) IMPROVEMENTS	15	15	15

9. DETAILS OF ADVANCES FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACQUIRING OR CONSTRUCTING HOUSES: Nil

10. SUPPLEMENTARY REMARKS

Tenders are being considered for the erection of 32 new houses and flats on the Sackville Road estate to provide accommodation for persons displaced from proposed clearance areas.

The Council has continued its policy of purchasing unfit houses by agreement with the owners whenever possible, and ten such houses were acquired during the year.

Work is now proceeding on the demolition of a clearance area comprising seven houses purchased in this way. Further demolition on an area comprising eight houses will commence shortly.

No houses were built by the Council during the year and only six private enterprise houses were completed during the same period. Towards the end of the year work commenced on the layout of two sites for private enterprise houses. It is anticipated that the schemes, if completed, will provide some 120 houses. Erection of private houses on a further site is still proceeding and five houses were completed.

Twelve families were rehoused in Council houses as a result of casual vacancies from existing tenants.

Fifteen applications for housing improvement grants were received and approved during the year. In the main, grants were made to owner occupiers for improvements to their houses, usually comprising the installation of bathrooms, W.C's and hot water systems.

Maintenance of Council houses continued under the supervision of this department. One tradesman is permanently employed on this work, and additional work, mainly plumbing repairs, is carried out by outside contractors.

Towards the end of the period it became possible to make an allowance of £12 to those tenants who wished to replace the combination ranges in their houses by tiled fireplaces. The cost of replacement fireback boilers being met by the Council.

A complete survey of the occupancy of the houses on the various Council estates was carried out during the year in order to ascertain overcrowding or under-occupation and the number of tenants with lodgers. Tenants were asked to state whether they were likely to require a different type of accommodation in the near future due to changes in their family circumstances. It was felt that this information would be most valuable when the new houses for slum clearance become available so that changes of tenancy could be made, and so make the best use of all available accommodation. The results of the survey are summarised as follows:-

No. of enquiries made:	326
No. of tenants with lodgers (incl. married members of family)	27 = 8%
No. of tenants requiring change of accommodation for various reasons	28 = 8%

Arising from complaints regarding the parking of motor vehicles on estates, tenants were also asked to state whether they owned a motor vehicle. The number with vehicles was found to be 80 or 24% of which a total of 32 indicated that they were prepared to take the tenancy of a garage should one be available.

The Council already own fifteen garages on the Dredishaw Road estate, and it was decided to study means of providing sufficient to meet this additional requirement.

There can be no doubt that with the growing number of motor vehicles the demand for garage accommodation on Council estates will increase, and this question should receive serious consideration when estates are being laid out.

The survey also revealed that 246 houses, or 75% were equipped with television aerials. One is tempted to speculate on what the final outcome will be, some houses where chimney stacks are joint already carry four aerials on each stack, with the onset of V.H.F. radio and the threat of additional channels on both the B.B.C. and I.T.A. it is not difficult to imagine what the appearance of estates will be. These remarks apply equally to private houses.

From a management point of view there is a great deal to be said for the system of master aerials, and the Council had this in mind when the Sackville Road estate was planned some years ago. Unfortunately, at that time no private firm could be found to do the work at a reasonable cost.

3. MOVABLE DWELLINGS:

There has been no major change in the information published in the 1958 report, although the owner of the licensed site at Brown Bank has submitted proposals to convert an existing building on the site to an ablution and toilet block with hot and cold water supply.

4. WATER SUPPLIES:

Negotiations between this Authority and Bradford Corporation regarding the transfer of the water undertaking to Bradford were successfully concluded during the year. The agreed proposals are now awaiting the approval of the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

The public supply was maintained throughout the year despite the exceptional long drought. It was, however, necessary to impose restrictions on the use of water for all purposes during the early summer.

The normal reservoir supply was augmented from the Barden aqueduct of the Bradford Corporation, and at a later stage when the local reservoir was almost empty and the water unfit for use the whole of the supply was taken from the Barden aqueduct.

The reservoir was empty for several weeks and Bradford Corporation took the opportunity to carry out repair and cleansing operations to the control valves.

The purification plant was maintained in full operation throughout the year, and no breakdown occurred, nor was any major renewal necessary.

Details of sample results are as follows:-

<u>Satisfactory:</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory:</u>
----------------------	------------------------

Raw Water	-	4
Treated Water	14	-
Plumbo-solvency	2	-

Routine sampling of private supplies continued throughout the year, although many supplies gave out completely as a result of the drought and many farmers were faced with the problem of transporting water from the public supply to meet the requirements of their households and stock. At least two new boreholes were sunk to replace unsatisfactory private supplies.

Sample results are as follows:-

	<u>Satisfactory:</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory:</u>
--	----------------------	------------------------

Bacteriological	8	7
Chemical	2	-

5. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Following the completion of the Brunthwaite scheme reported last year no major work was undertaken in the current year.

The work of repairing the Aire Valley trunk sewer scheme is proceeding slowly, and draft agreements are being worked out between the authorities concerned.

The existing disposal plant situated at Keighley Road is being maintained in operation, but no major improvements are contemplated pending the outcome of the trunk sewer scheme. The operation of the plant was impeded for a short time during November when the main relay pipe from the sludge beds to the pump well became completely choked. A deep excavation was necessary to open the pipe and remove the blockage, which proved to be a piece of timber 2' - 6" in length which had somehow been drawn into the pipe line. A new manhole was constructed at this point which should give better access should there be a similar blockage in the future.

During the periods of heavy rain which occurred later in the year it was noted that the sewer in Kent Avenue, which was extended to new houses constructed in the Skipton Road area, was surcharged and flooding from a manhole. A scheme was prepared to provide a relief sewer to obviate the surcharging, and it is likely that work will commence on the scheme in the near future.

Plans were also prepared to extend the Brunthwaite sewer to connect to the communal septic tank and filter which serves the houses at Swartha. This septic tank is inadequate to deal with the total flow from the properties concerned, and the overflow from the filter causes pollution in the Brunthwaite beck.

A short extension to the sewer was carried out to provide sewerage for four cottages at Brunthwaite previously unsewered. Part of the cost was borne by the Council and the remainder was met by the owners concerned with the aid of housing improvement grants. Grants were also given to assist towards the installation of W.C's in these properties.

The £10 grant towards the cost of waste water closet conversions continued and 20 conversions were completed. It is estimated that a further 10 conversions were carried out as a result of work done under housing improvement grants, making a total of 30. The Health Committee is disappointed that the response to the scheme has not been better, and it seems probable that some of the money set aside for grant purposes will be unspent at the end of the financial year.

Following the pollution of the Silsden beck, resulting in the asphyxiation of hundreds of fish, a letter was received from the Yorkshire Ouse River Board requesting the Council to accept boiler blow-down liquor into the public sewer. It was never conclusively proved that the pollution was caused by such liquor gaining access to the stream, and in view of the imminence of the trunk sewer scheme it was thought advisable to delay any such connections until after completion of the scheme to give Keighley Corporation an opportunity of studying the possible effects of the liquors on the sewage requiring treatment by them.

• FACTORIES:

There is a total of 52 factories on the register and 40 inspections were made. The majority of the visits were in connection with the issue of certificates of means of escape in case of fire. Last year it was reported that it was hoped that by the end of this year all outstanding work would have been completed and all certificates issued. Unfortunately, this objective has not been achieved, largely because the occupancy of Becks Mill changed substantially, and the premises had to be resurveyed and a new schedule of works prepared in the light of changed conditions. The present position is that four certificates are outstanding, in two of these cases all work is completed and the schedule of exits listed, but the preparation of factory plans is not complete. The remaining two including Becks Mill, are still held up pending the completion of certain minor works in the factories concerned. Once more the assistance of the Fire Prevention Department of the West Riding County Fire Services and H.M. Factory Inspectorate should be gratefully acknowledged.

Numerous minor infringements of the health provisions of the Factories Act were noted during the year, and the attention of the factory owners was drawn to the defects. In the majority of cases the necessary works were carried out immediately.

Seven visits to outworkers' premises were made during the year, but no objection was raised to the conditions under which the work was being done. In all cases the outwork was textile mending.

• WORKPIACES:

No action was necessary.

• SCHOOLS:

The conditions described in the report for 1958 remain unaltered.

Visits to the school canteen at the Silsden County Secondary School were made from time to time, and on one occasion the meat which had been prepared for a school meal was condemned as unfit.

9. KEEPING OF ANIMALS:

There are no byelaws relating to the keeping of animals in force in the district, but in one instance it was necessary to take informal action under the Public Health Act, 1936 to abate a nuisance from swill boiling.

In another case action was threatened against a man who kept a large number of hens in batteries under dirty and unsatisfactory conditions, but formal action became unnecessary as the man decided to close and dispose of his premises.

10. PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT:

The only cinema in the town closed during the year and the building is still unoccupied. The Council have a large room available in the Town Hall which may be hired for dances and social occasions, and a scheme is in preparation to carry out a major extension to the building to enlarge the library and reading rooms, to extend the large hall with improved cloakroom and toilet accommodation. It is also intended to provide a modern well-equipped kitchen.

The halls at the Church of England School and the Kirkgate Methodists are also available for hire for social events, and recently the Methodist Trustees have provided excellent kitchen and toilet accommodation.

There are six public houses, one of which has changed hands recently. A meeting was held between a Sub-committee of the Council and representatives of the new owners concerning proposed extensions and improvements to this house, and an architect has been engaged to prepare a substantial development scheme.

11. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Whilst the Council has not yet decided to submit proposals for a smoke control area, information is being collected from those authorities who have had experience in the work which will be most useful when an area is contemplated.

Routine inspection of boiler house plant continued throughout the year, and informal action was necessary on two occasions.

As previously reported, assistance is being given to Council tenants who wish to change combination ranges at present in their houses with modern type fireplaces. It is a condition that this assistance can only be obtained where tenants undertake to instal. an approved smokeless fuel burning appliance.

The Council have adopted a byelaw requiring all new houses to be equipped with approved appliances, and the same condition is being applied to houses improved with the aid of improvement grants.

12. OFFENSIVE TRADES:

There is a tannery in the district carrying on the trade of a fellmonger.

13. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL:

The weekly collection of household refuse was maintained throughout the year using two Bantam 7 cubic yard side-loaders, two drivers and four loaders. A 12/14 cubic yard dual tip vehicle was used on demonstration for a period of three days, and the performance and capacity of the vehicle under working conditions was most impressive. Collection conditions were favourable at the time of the demonstration consequently rather more work was done with the vehicle and four loaders as is normally done using six men and two vehicles, the number of journeys to the tip being reduced from eight daily to two.

The collection of waste paper was maintained at the usual level and the Council's merchants notified an increase in price of 10/-d per ton.

Refuse disposal continued at the Keighley Road controlled tip. The tip face is exposed to public view at the present time as a new road along the southern edge of the old tipping area is being developed, it is necessary to seal the tip face and sides as the work proceeds to prevent causing an unsightly appearance for the residents in the Steeton area, and sewage sludge is being used for this purpose. The sludge is moved by means of a tractor equipped with a hydraulic loader and the success of the operation depends on the availability of this vehicle which must, of course, be used on other Council work.

14. RODENT CONTROL:

This service continued under the system described in previous reports. No major outbreak of infestation was discovered, but 29 minor infestations were treated involving 38 visits.

15. RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

No action was necessary during 1959.

16. MEAT FOR FEEDING ANIMALS:

No such trade in the district at present.

17. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD:

The only slaughterhouse licensed in the district ceased to be used for this purpose in February, 1959. The owner decided on this action in view of the imminence of the Slaughterhouse Regulations, together with the fact that he had an opportunity to let the premises for other purposes.

All meat consumed in this district is, therefore, slaughtered and examined in other districts, mainly Skipton, Keighley and Ilkley. Because of the small number of animals slaughtered in the district during the year the tables showing the incidence of disease are not included in the report as the information is of no value.

The Council will shortly be required to consider the question of slaughtering in the district, and it is possible that joint discussions with the traders in the town will be held. A similar discussion took place some years ago following de-control, and at that time it was the opinion of the Council that adequate public abattoir facilities existed in Keighley, Skipton and Ilkley. It seems doubtful whether there has been any changed circumstances which would justify any amendment to this expressed view.

The distribution of milk is carried out by one producer retailer and five retailers. All the milk so distributed is either Tuberculin Tested or Pasteurised or Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised. One of the features of the year has been a swing away from producer retailers, this has happened because three producers have disposed of their rounds to retailers, although the dairies have been retained on the farms.

The above system seems to be satisfactory, and an arrangement has been made with the Divisional Milk Officer for information to be given to this department of any changed circumstances on the farms concerned.

176 visits to the various food premises were made, and as a result of these visits the following improvements were made:-

Additional W.C. accommodation provided:	1
Premises decorated:	3
Additional wash-hand basins provided:	2
More satisfactory means of provision of hot water:	2
Refrigeration improved:	4

There is only one small cafe now operating in the district where low priced meals are served.

It is surprising that there seems to be such a small demand for restaurant facilities in this district.

Food premises generally are in a satisfactory condition, well-equipped and pleasantly decorated. It is still felt, however, that some of the general shops are too ambitious in the variety of lines which are stocked, and would be well advised to discontinue the sale of the more undesirable items such as unwashed vegetables and firelighters. This matter has been discussed with some of the traders concerned and, unfortunately, the customer expects to be able to obtain such things with resultant difficulties to the traders.

It is pleasing to note that the practice of excluding animals from food shops is growing, and here again the traders' position would be improved by a little understanding on the part of their customers.

The number of food shops in the district is as follows:-

Grocers and Mixed Businesses	21
Greengrocers	5
Fish Retailers	5
Fried Fish Shops	3
Butchers	10
Bakers and Confectioners	10
Restaurants and Cafes	1
Milk Bar	1
Sweets and Confectionery	4
Ice-Cream Manufacturer	1
Milk Retailers	6
Licensed Premises	6

Premises registered under Section 16 and 18: Food and Drugs Act, 1955:

Manufacturer of Ice-Cream	1
Sale and Storage of Ice-Cream	17
Preparation or manufacture of sausage or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	18
Milk and Dairies Regulations	2

SKIPTON URBAN DISTRICT.SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR, 1959.

Public Health Defects	487
Housing Acts	179
Rent Act	1
Factories - mechanical	200
non-mechanical	28
outworkers' premises	16
Filthy and verminous premises	19
Workplaces	62
Drainage	163
Rodent Control	280
Offensive Trades	2
Clean Air Act	173
Rag Flock Act	4
Pet Shops	4
Shops Act	17
Movable Dwellings	23
Places of Entertainment, Public Houses, etc.	122
Schools	35
Hairdressers and barbers	12
Pig sties	10
Council refuse tip	112
Dairies	12
Meat and other foods	571
Food businesses:	
Public houses, hotels and restaurants	220
Canteen kitchens	58
Preserved foods	35
Butchers	48
Butchers	73
Fish fryers	27
General food shops and stores	214
Ice-cream premises and stalls	98
Food stalls and Hawkers of food	52
Infectious disease investigations	7
Interviews on premises with owners, agents and contractors	281
Petroleum Acts	203

Samples:

(a)	Milk	bacteriological	25
(b)	Ice-cream	"	45
(c)	Town's water supply	"	8
		plumbo solvency	2
(d)	Private water supply	bacteriological	28
(e)	Swimming Bath Water	"	26
	Indoor Bath	"	

Complaints received and Notices Served
Defects and Nuisances.

Complaints received	81
Informal Notices under the Public Health & Housing Acts during 1959	30
Informal Notices under the Public Health & Housing Acts outstanding 31 December, 1958	8
Informal Notices requiring abatement in 1959	38
Informal Notices abated in 1959	34
Informal Notices outstanding on 31 December, 1959	4
Statutory Notices served in 1959	Nil
Statutory Notices outstanding 31 December, 1958	3
Statutory Notices complied with in 1959	3
Statutory Notices outstanding 31 December, 1959	Nil
Defects outstanding 31 December, 1958	30
Defects found in 1959	73
Total defects requiring abatement	103
Total defects abated during 1959	85
Total defects outstanding 31 December, 1959	18

2. HOUSING.

In April, the Council made a Compulsory Purchase Order under Section 43 of the Housing Act, 1957, authorising them to purchase compulsorily land and buildings in Lower Commercial Street. In the Area were 30 houses and two houses-and-shops. 29 houses were considered to be unfit for human habitation, and in the case of the remaining properties it was decided to negotiate with the owners for their purchase. In August, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government held a Public Inquiry to hear objections, and at the end of the year no decision had been received from the Ministry.

It was not possible to deal with the remaining eighty-eight properties on the five year's programme because of the lack of housing accommodation.

The following was the action taken to deal with houses in Clearance Areas and unfit houses elsewhere:-

Clearance Areas.

<u>Houses</u>
<u>Demolished.</u>

Houses unfit for human habitation Nil

Not in Clearance Areas.

As a result of formal or informal procedure under
Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957 Nil

Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by
the Medical Officer of Health 2

Unfit houses closed under Section 17(1)
Housing Act, 1957 1

Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied.

After informal action 26

After formal notice under -

- (a) Public Health Acts 3
- (b) Section 9 and 16 - Housing Act, 1957

Overcrowding.

The number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year together with the number of families and the number of persons dwelling therein

Nil

The number of new cases of overcrowding reported

2

The number of cases of overcrowding relieved and
the number of persons concerned

2 (10 persons)

The number of applicants for Council houses

234

Improvement Grants.

The Council continued to make discretionary grants under which up to half the estimated cost of improvements may be paid subject to a maximum of £400., The now 1959 Standard Grant enables owners to obtain, as a right, half the cost up to a maximum of £155., towards the installation of a bath or shower, a wash-hand basin, a water-closet, a hot water system and a food store.

Very little interest was taken in the grants by owners of tenanted houses, but a number of owner/occupiers appear to be taking advantage of the facilities. The particulars of the grants made were as follows:-

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Number Approved</u>	<u>Total estimated cost of schemes</u>	<u>Total Grants</u>	<u>Owner Occupiers</u>	<u>Tenanted Houses</u>
15	£8,395. 13. 1.	£3,320	15	Nil

Standard Grants.

<u>Number Approved</u>	<u>Number Completed</u>	<u>Cost of Grants completed equal to half of expenditure</u>	<u>Owner Occupiers</u>	<u>Tenanted House</u>
19	2	£82. 14. 1.	19	Nil

Action under the Rent Act, 1957 resulted in the issue of only one certificate of disrepair. The repairs were carried out immediately following this action.

3. MOVABLE DWELLINGS:

Two licences were granted giving two caravan dwellers permission to occupy two separate sites in the town.

In the last report, reference was made to an application, approved by the Council, to use land at Snaygill on Keighley Road, as a site for five movable dwellings. No development took place as permission was refused by the Local Planning Authority.

The Council gave consideration to the provision of an official site for movable dwellings, and arrangements are now in their preliminary stages.

4. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The Sewage Disposal Works are under the supervision of the Council's Engineer and Surveyor. The methods of treatment were satisfactory, and there were no complaints of river pollution. 300 yards of 9" foul sewer were constructed in the Keighley Road area.

The only properties not on the water-carriage system are situated in the outside district and one shop in the built-up area. The convenience at the shop is inconvertible because of its position.

The public health inspectors made 163 inspections of drains. The following improvements and new constructions were carried out:-

Hopper type water-closets replaced by pedestal type water-closets	7
Additional water-closets provided for existing properties	56
Water-closets provided for new properties	6

The approximate number of sanitary conveniences in the district was 6,832.

5. WORKPLACES.

There were 55 workplaces on the register and 62 inspections were made. The provisions of Section 46, Public Health Act, 1936, were being complied with except in one instance. The necessary requirements were carried out.

6. SCHOOLS:

35 visits were made to the 11 schools. The general standard of cleanliness and the state of repair of the sanitary conveniences were found to be satisfactory.

Further inspections, recorded under food canteens, were made of school kitchens and food rooms. In the last report reference was made to two of these premises requiring repair and decoration; this work was given attention. The general standard of cleanliness in the preparation and handling of food was found to be high.

7. KEEPING OF ANIMALS:

Byelaws are in operation for the control of these premises. Ten inspections were made of piggeries. One piggery had unsatisfactory drainage and pollution of a beck-course was taking place. Arrangements were made with the pig-keeper to provide a cesspool which could be emptied periodically in place of the existing septic tank. Consideration was given to the possibility of connecting the drains to the public sewer. The other premises inspected were found to be in a reasonable condition.

8. PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT, PUBLIC HOUSES, ETC.

122 visits were made to public houses, refreshment houses and other premises of a similar type, to inspect the sanitary conveniences provided for the use of persons frequenting the premises. The conveniences of one club were reconditioned, and at two public houses and one cinema repairs and decorations were carried out. At a further public house arrangements were made to provide new conveniences for the use of males. The general standard of the cleanliness and the construction of the facilities were found to be good.

9. SMOKE ABATEMENT:

119 observations, each of 30 minutes duration, were made and there were two contraventions. At other times, fifteen warnings were given. Since the Clean Air Act came into force there has been a general improvement in the attitude towards cleaner air. The smoke emitted from chimneys of industrial plant was reduced; there was no reduction in the emission of smoke from chimneys of domestic premises, and no appreciable progress towards a cleaner atmosphere will be made until this problem is tackled. Some consideration was given to this matter at the December meeting of the Health Committee.

The Management of one factory, where the emission of smoke from the chimney had been excessive over a period, called in the National Fuel Efficiency Service for advice. The selection of coal suitable for the plant, the carrying out of small alterations and the instruction of the boiler attendant in better firing methods, produced good results. A local hospital is now considering the renewal of plant which has been causing considerable nuisance in the immediate neighbourhood by the emission of soot. Further complaints were made to British Railways of the emission of black smoke from engines, particularly those passing through. There was a reduction in the emission of smoke from engines used locally. An oil-fired boiler was installed at one works after there had been complaints about the coal-fired boiler.

10. OFFENSIVE TRADES:

A tripe-boiling establishment is situated at the slaughterhouse, and is under constant supervision. One person is trading as a rag and bone dealer and the premises used were found to be clean and satisfactory for the purpose.

11. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

A weekly collection of refuse was maintained, except for unavoidable delays after holiday periods. 13 men were employed; 3 drivers, 3 loaders, 1 paper baler and 1 tip attendant.

3 refuse collection vehicles are in regular service; one 18 cubic yards Dennis Shefflex Dual-tip rear loader, one Karrier Bantam 7 cubic yards capacity side loader, and one 10 cubic yards Karrier Bantam side loader. An additional vehicle is maintained for use in case of breakdown or during the servicing of the other vehicles.

The Council undertake to remove trade refuse for a quarterly charge based on the average number of bins collected per week.

Controlled tipping was continued on land off Ings Lane. It was difficult during the long summer period to obtain a solid tip because of the lack of ash in the refuse and covering material. Mechanical equipment was hired for grading the tip and removing and piling soil for covering.

A reasonable market was obtained for the sale of waste paper, details of which are shown in the Statement of Accounts. The workmen continued to receive a bonus for additional collections of salvage.

The following account of the cost of the collection and disposal of refuse was furnished by the Treasurer of the Council:-

COST OF REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

1st April, 1958 - 31st March, 1959.

EXPENDITURE.Refuse Collection.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
--	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Employees									
Loaders	4,362.	16.	11.						
Drivers	1,815.	16.	9.						

RUNNING EXPENSES

Premises									
Repairs & maintenance	12.	5.	3.						
Adaptation - Cattle									
Market Buildings	144.	8.	1.						
Fuel, light & cleaning	75.	6.	4.						
Rent & Rates	308.	8.	4.						
Supplies, Equipment &									
Tools Equipment, tools,									
materials	7.	18.	0.						
Protective clothing	51.	17.	6.						
Transport & Plant									
Repairs & maintenance	343.	18.	0.						
Renewals contribution	650.	0.	0.						
Petrol & oil	483.	13.	4.						
Licences & Insurances	296.	9.	9.						
<u>INSURANCES</u>	<u>15.</u>	<u>16.</u>	<u>3.</u>						
				8,563.	14.	6d.			

EXPENDITURE	B/F	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
<u>Refuse Disposal</u>					8,568.	14.	6.			
Employees										
Salvage		454.	18.	5.						
Salvage Bonus		213.	5.	8.						
Tip		636.	14.	9.						
RUNNING EXPENSES										
Premises (Tip)										
Repairs & Maintenance		540.	17.	7.						
Rent & Rates		40.	0.	0.						
Fuel			8.	7.						
Supplies, Equipment & Tools										
Repairs & Maintenance		1.	0.	5.						
Materials - Salvage		54.	18.	1.						
Protective clothing		5.	10.	7.						
					1,947.	14.	1.			
								10,516.	8.	7.
INCOME										
Refuse Collection										
Fees & Charges										
Charges for removal		235.	11.	7.						
Charges for hire of motor vehicles		15.	0.	1.				250.	11.	8.
Refuse Disposal										
Rents										
Tip - Rents & charges		88.	4.	0.						
Sales										
Salvage - Waste paper		1,415	3.	7.						
- Other		13.	0.	10.						
					1,516.	8.	5.			
								1,767.	0.	1.
NETT COST								8,742.	8.	6.

12. RODENT CONTROL.

The department undertook the treatment of premises infested with rodents. For this purpose, 280 visits were made. The poisons used were zinc phosphide with the addition of sugar meal, and a mixture of Warfarin with oatmeal.

Council undertakings - the slaughterhouse, sewage works and refuse tip - were treated periodically. The other premises treated with satisfactory results were as follows:-

<u>Premises:</u>	<u>Rats</u>	<u>Mice</u>
Business premises	8	12
Public Buildings	-	3
Food premises	4	10
Beck Courses	1	-
Dwelling-houses	2	9
Farm buildings & pig sties	2	-
Gardens, allotments & waste land	5	-

13. RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There are three registered premises where the work carried on was mostly in connection with the reconditioning and remaking of articles. The provisions of the Act relating to the keeping of proper registers and the use of clean filling materials, etc., were being complied with.

14. PET ANIMALS Act, 1951.

Three licences were again granted to keep pet shops. The animals were kept under very satisfactory conditions.

15. MEAT FOR FEEDING ANIMALS:

To comply with byelaws made under the West Riding (General Powers)Act, 1951, meat sold for consumption by dogs, cats and other animals is required to be sterilised. No contraventions were reported or found.

16. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.(a) Milk Supply:The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Number of milk distributors:	22
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Number of dairy farmers from outside the Urban district distributing milk in the district:	1
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The Milk(Special Designations)(Raw Milk)Regulations, 1949 - 1954.The Milk (Special Designations)(Pasteurised & Sterilised) Milk Regulations, 1949-1953.

Dealers' Licences:-

(a) Tuberculin tested	7
(b) Tuberculin tested "Pasteurised"	16
(c) Pasteurised	15
(d) Sterilised	12

(b) Milk Samples:

<u>Number:</u>	<u>Bacteriological Satisfactory:</u>
----------------	--------------------------------------

Tuberculin tested	4	4
Tuberculin tested pasteurised	9	9
Pasteurised	5	5
Pasteurised (schools)	3	3
Sterilised	2	2
Ungraded	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>25</u>	<u>25</u>

Biological

Tubercle bacilli	2	2 - negative
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There is only one distributor in the district selling ungraded milk. Skipton is in a Specified Area for which an Order permitting the sale of only designated milk comes into operation on the 1st March, 1960. At present, over 90% of the milk supply is pasteurised at West Merton in the rural area.

The proper care of empty milk bottles continued to be a problem. On occasions, complaints were received, particularly from schools, of dirty bottles which had escaped the notice of dairy employees, a fault difficult to rectify when a large number of bottles are being handled. It is felt that the time has come for the general use of a container that can afterwards be destroyed. Even if the cost to the consumer were a little more the improvement in the hygienic standards of milk distribution would be adequate compensation.

(b) SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There is only one slaughterhouse in the district and it is owned by the Council.

The buildings are in good condition and are of modern design internally. Every attempt is made to see that the premises and equipment are maintained in a good condition and are of a satisfactory hygienic standard. The premises are closed on Fridays so that the buildings and equipment may be satisfactorily cleansed.

Every carcase handled in the slaughterhouse was examined by a meat inspector.

Meat was transported either in metal lined vans with movable duckboards, or in the butchers' private vans. There were no contraventions of the regulations and the standard of cleanliness and construction of the vehicles were found to be good.

The charges for the use of the slaughterhouse included the free use of lairages, overhead scales and electrically operated stunners. The charges for slaughtering facilities and hanging were: beasts 10/-; calves and sheep 2/6d; pigs 5/-, and the hanging of English or imported carcases of animals slaughtered on other premises: cattle 2/6d; sheep and calves 6d; pigs 1/-.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 and Amendment Act, 1954.

Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958.

Twenty-nine applications were made for slaughtermen's licences. Twenty-three licences were granted to slaughter all animals and six were issued stipulating conditions.

In the cattle slaughterhouse a modern stunning-pen is installed. There is a cubicle for the stunning of pigs. Electrically operated tongs are provided for sheep and pigs, and the slaughterhouse attendant stuns all sheep. A captive bolt pistol is used on cattle and this is provided by the butcher. Animals confined to the lairages for periods were provided with food and water.

The slaughtermen and those frequenting the slaughterhouse co-operated with the authority. No contraventions came to the notice of the inspectors.

The following tables show the animals slaughtered and inspected, and particulars of the meat condemned. Condemned meat was stained with a green dye and sold to a firm who processed it under steam pressure.

Animals slaughtered:

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Total</u>
January	135	3	413	203	754
February	120	-	378	208	706
March	128	2	339	214	683
April	131	1	321	237	690
May	98	2	314	152	566
June	100	1	502	134	737
July	110	-	743	136	989
August	101	2	658	135	896
September	123	1	799	152	1,075
October	158	1	1,007	175	1,341
November	149	-	695	178	1,022
December	134	3	604	339	1,080
Total:	1,487	16	6,773	2,263	10,539

Estimated weight of Meat and Organs Condemned.

		T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.
Cattle:					
4 whole carcases	...	15	2		27
2 part carcases	...		2		24
Calves:					
12 whole carcases	...	4	0		8
1 part carcase	...				20
Sheep:					
30 whole carcases	...	10	0		27
3 part carcases	...		2		0
Pigs:					
2 whole carcases	...	1	1		10
13 part carcases	...	1	1		12
Heads and Tongues of all animals (except pigs)		11	1		0
Edible offal and fat	...	3	5	0	23
		<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>11</u>

Carcasses and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part:

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>excluding</u> <u>Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>and</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number killed	789	698	16	6,773	2,263	Nil
Number inspected	789	698	16	6,773	2,263	Nil

60.

	Cattle excl. Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
<u>All diseases except</u>					
<u>Tuberculosis & Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	2	2	12	30	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	328	401	1	377	184
x Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	41.8	57.7	81.3	6.0	8.2
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	11	-	-	12
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.5	1.6	-	-	0.5
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	11	3	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	11	3	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-
x Note. There were 38% of cattle excluding cows and 51% of the cows inspected affected with cirrhosis of the liver.					

Other food found unfit for human consumption and disposed of by burying in the Council's Tip.

Food in tins or glass containers:

Lieat	Milk	Vegetables	Fruit	Soup	Fish	Miscellaneous
157	34	153	319	13	24	12

Other Food:

61 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. bacon
 10 lbs. Cod Fillets.
 679 lbs. Jersey Potatoes
 136 lbs. Beans
 28 lbs. Butter beans

(c) FOOD PREMISES

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 - 1957.

Registered Premises - Sec.16.

Number.	
1.	Preparation and manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled & preserved food: 7
2.	(a) Manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream: 1
	(b) Storage and sale of ice-cream: 60

45 samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination. 38 samples were placed in provisional grade 1 and 7 in provisional grade 2, which were satisfactory.

Other Food Premises.

Hotels and public houses (serving meals)	10
Public houses	17
School kitchens	8
Hospital kitchens	3
Factory canteen kitchens	3
Restaurants	15
Fish Fryers	8
Chocolate manufacturers	1
Retail grocery	62
Wholesale grocery	3
Confectionery - retail	1
Bakeries and retail shops	10
Bakeries - wholesale	2
Cooked meats	1
Tripe, etc.	1
Orange squash manufacturers	1
Bottling of beer and wines	1
Chocolate and sweets - retail	13
Fruit, greengrocery, fish	4
Fruit and greengrocery	6
Butchers	14

Stalls:

Sweets	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fruit and greengrocery	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Confectionery	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Snack bars	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Hawkers of Food:

Fish and greengrocery	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grocery	...	...	...	...	...	2
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	3
Confectionery	...	...	...	...	...	2

825 inspections were made of food premises. The general standard of cleanliness of the food rooms, equipment and the methods of handling food were found to be much higher in hotels and canteens than in other premises where meals were prepared. The education of the food handler is slow, and it is felt that the teaching of the practices of general hygiene should be given more attention in schools, as the child will dictate the standard of the future.

Steady progress has been made in the improvement of shop interiors and displays, and in the standard of cleanliness generally. Competition has helped to bring about improvements by the good example of the more hygienic minded. There was an increase in the number of display refrigerators which protect those foods most in need of protection i.e., cooked meats, pies, etc.

The standard of the stalls in High Street improved. A van of modern enclosed design was provided for the sale of fish in place of an open wooden erection. An improved type of trailer shop was provided for the sale of meat. The only wooden erection used for the sale of snacks was discontinued.

There is need for improved legislation for the control of food sold in the open-air, comparable to the provisions with which a shop has to comply. The use of vans is on the increase particularly on the housing sites. In the West Riding there is some control under the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951., but it is questionable whether washing facilities in vans can be enforced - one of the essential provisions - in the interests of hygiene.

In addition to the defects enumerated below there was a number of contraventions in relation to the provision of towels, scrubbing brushes, soap, absence of hot water (by not switching on electric storage heaters) and the provision of notices 'Wash your hands'. These matters were given attention when brought to the notice of the responsible persons. The following requirements were carried out at the request of the department:-

Walls and ceilings decorated	...	...	...	33
Walls and ceilings washed down	...	...	...	5
Ceilings replastered	...	...	...	3
Yard relaid in concrete	...	...	...	1
Tables covered with non-absorbent material				7
Floors renewed or repaired	...	...	...	4
Sanitary conveniences repaired and decorated				12
Wash-hand basins provided	...	...	...	3
Sinks installed	...	...	...	6
Hot water provided	...	...	...	4
Refrigerators installed	...	...	...	1
Additional water-closets provided	...	...	...	1
Premises disinfested of rodents	...	...	...	14

BOWLAND RURAL DISTRICT.SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREAPUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.INSPECTIONS:

Accumulations	8
Building Inspections (Housing)	164
" " (other than Housing)	95
Closets (Defective)	9
" " (Conversions)	57
" " (Additional)	49
Drains (Defective or blocked)	22
" " (New)	108
Factories and Workshops	16
Food (Preparation and Catering)	67
Food (Shops, Stalls, etc)	35
Inquiries (Infectious Diseases, etc).	14
Ice Cream Premises	42
Interviews (with Agents, Builders, etc).	75
Milk and Dairies	22
Movable Dwellings	33
Nuisances	69
Overcrowding	5
Petroleum Acts	22
River Pollution	5
Rodent Control	86
Refuse Collection and Disposal	70
Samples (Bacteriological)	
Ice Cream	31
Milk	10
Water	84
Schools	25
Septic Tanks	61
Water Supplies	41

HOUSING:

The Council have not erected any houses during the year, but preparation was in hand at the end of the year for the erection of three blocks of Council flats, one at Grindleton and two at Waddington.

Three detached houses have been built for private owners and one house has been converted for use as an Estate Office.

Overcrowding:

No new cases of overcrowding have come to notice during 1959. The two cases which were outstanding at the end of 1958 have now been alleviated:-

1. The owner of an overcrowded house constructed two additional bedrooms. Grant Aid under the Housing Acts being given for this purpose - Seven persons were involved.
2. Two families occupied a two bedrooned house, and in doing so caused overcrowding. One family was given the tenancy of a Council House, and the other family moved out of the district. Nine persons were involved in this case.

Improvement Grants:

28 Grant Aided Schemes have been approved during the year 13 for tenanted, and 15 for owner-occupied dwellings.

It would be very gratifying if more owners, (particularly those of tenanted properties) would avail themselves of the excellent opportunities provided by Housing Grants for the installation of modern amenities in their houses.

Repairs:

Housing repair work, requiring informal action only, has been carried out in 41 properties.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS:

The number of caravans has remained more or less static during the year.

Shireburn Caravan Site:

In 1958, the owner of this site was given permission to station a further 18 caravans in addition to the 25 originally allowed. No further additions, however, have been made, but towards the end of 1959 site preparation work was commenced on the new ground.

WATER SUPPLIES:

The main Bowland Regional Water Scheme which was completed in 1958, has this year been extended, and a further 3½ miles of 3" asbestos main has been laid in the Holden-Grindleton Lane End area. At the moment this new main supplies some 12 farm and cottage properties, which were previously rather badly provided with water.

In spite of the drought during the summer months, very little restriction on consumers was imposed, supplies maintaining a fairly constant level throughout the period.

The following table gives the results of bacteriological examinations of samples of water taken from village supplies, and supplies from other sources:-

	<u>Satisfactory:</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory:</u>
Bashall Eaves	4	-
Bolton-by-Bowland	4	-
Dunsop Bridge	4	-
Gisburn	4	-
Grindleton	3	-
Holden	3	-
Norton	3	-
Mitton Great	3	-
Newton-in-Bowland	4	-
Rimington(Old)	3	1
Rimington(New)	4	-
Sawley	4	-
Slaidburn	4	2
Tosside	3	-
Waddington	4	-
West Bradford (Mains)	4	-
" (Tagglesmire)	1	3
Single Properties - proposed sources etc.	7	9
Tests on Mains (Regional Scheme)	2	5

SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

Work in connection with the modernisation of Waddington Sewage Works was well in hand at the end of the year. This scheme is to cost approximately £18,500 and its completion is expected next year.

The reconstruction of the Gisburn Sewage Works is in the hands of our Consulting Engineer, with a view to a preliminary report and estimate being presented to the Council in the near future.

Schemes for the sewerage of the villages of Slaidburn and Newton-in-Bowland are now awaiting the final report of the Consulting Engineer before being submitted for approval to the Ministry.

The provision of sewage disposal units for individual, and small groups of dwellings in outlying districts, has made steady progress, and the number of privy and pail closets is being slowly reduced. The following table shows the progress made in this field during the year:-

Privy closets converted to W.C's.	2
Pail closets converted to W.C's.	21
Additional W.C's to old property.	14
W.C's provided to new property.	9
Septic Tanks constructed.	21

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS:

There are 31 Factories and Workshops in the area and these 16 visits of inspection have been made.

A new Joiner's shop has been constructed at Rimington. The machines are powered individually by electric motors.

An engineering company at Grindleton, who were makers of small metal components, ceased production towards the end of the year and vacated the premises.

Closet accommodation at one workshop was found to be insufficient, this was remedied by the installation of a W.C. and Septic tank.

SCHOOLS:

There are 13 schools in the district, and to these 25 inspections have been made. In all cases, cleanliness was satisfactory.

Paythorne School, which was without a proper water supply, has now been supplied with Council's water, laid on from the nearby Regional main.

The toilet block and the drainage system at Thornyholme School, Dunsop Bridge are in a defective condition. Plans have been passed for a new extension to the school, embodied in the scheme are new toilets, and renovations and extensions to the drainage system.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL:

Refuse collection takes place in 18 of our 19 parishes. A total of approximately 1,560 dust bins and 270 closet pails are emptied each fortnight.

The Council possess two motor scavenging vehicles, each of 7 cubic yards loading capacity, for this purpose. Three refuse tips are in use in the district.

RODENT CONTROL:

Disinfestation treatment have been carried out at Farms, Business premises, private houses, etc. The Council's refuse tips and sewage works have received frequent attention so that at no time have infestations reached "major" level.

A "test-baiting" at the manholes in the sewerage systems in Gisburn, Bolton-by-Bowland, Grindleton, West Bradford and Waddington has been undertaken. The result proved "negative" in all cases.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD:Milk Supply:

This being a milk producing area, all retailers, with one exception, are producer-retailers.

10 samples of milk from retailers have been taken, and submitted for Methylene Blue Test. In all cases the result was satisfactory.

9 samples, biologically tested for the presence of tuberculosis, were found to be negative.

In December, Brucella organisms were reported in a sample of milk from a herd of cows in Waddington. Samples of milk from each of the 57 cows in the herd were then taken, and further investigation into the matter was still proceeding at the end of the year.

Slaughterhouses:

At the end of 1958 there was one licensed slaughterhouse only existing in the district. This was used solely for the slaughter of pig casualties from a large piggery to which it was attached. However, no pigs have been slaughtered on these premises during the year. On 31st July the licence lapsed, and it has not since been renewed.

A new slaughterhouse is being constructed on a small farm at Sawley owned by a firm of butchers from an adjoining district. The completion and use of these premises is expected next year.

Canned Foods:

The following have been surrendered as unfit for human consumption:-

Irish Roll Bacon:	23 lbs. 4 ozs.
Polish Tinned Ham:	11 lbs. 3 ozs.
Tinned Ox Tongue:	2 lbs. 4 ozs.

Food Premises:

102 inspections have been made to all kinds of food premises, including kiosks and stalls. On the whole, conditions have been found to be satisfactory - any minor lapse being remedied forthwith.

There are 30 premises registered for the sale of Ice Cream. 31 samples of this commodity have been taken, and of these 30 were found on analysis to be satisfactory.

Throughout the year advice has been sought and given on the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

SEDBERGH RURAL DISTRICT.Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.Public Health Inspector's Report.INSPECTIONS:

The following Table gives the number of Inspections made under the various main headings:-

HOUSING	99
MOVABLE DWELLINGS	7
FOOD PREMISES	146
REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL	28
WATER SUPPLIES	192
DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS	95
MILK AND DAIRIES	8
FACTORIES	4
NUISANCES	Nil
RODENT DESTRUCTION	27
PETROLEUM STORAGE	12
INFECTIOUS DISEASE	6

HOUSING:

Housing Act (Improvements) Section 30.
Housing (Financial Provisions Act, 1957.

- (a) Advances for the purpose of acquiring or improving houses: Nil.
- (b) Grants for conversion of buildings into houses or for altering, enlarging or improving houses:

Six applications for grant have been received during the past year, all of which have been approved. Grant cost of £326 has been paid on four properties.

Improvement Schemes have been completed during the past year, at Sykelands, Birkholme, No. 7. Guldrey Terrace, and Millthrop Mill Cottage.

General:

While no further building by the Council has taken place during 1959, plans have been prepared and a tender accepted for the erection of eight bungalows, sixteen two bedroom flats, and ten three bedroom houses on the Maryfell site, together with a Community Centre and Warden's flat. It is anticipated that this work will commence early in the New Year.

Statutory Action:

Comprehensive reports with a view to the taking of Statutory action under Section 16 H.A. 1957., have been prepared and submitted to, and accepted by the Council in respect of seven properties. These are:-

Nos. 1 and 2, David Yard, Sedbergh; No. 10, Folly, Sedbergh, Rash Mill Cottage, Dent Foot, Dent; Clarkes Cottage, Dent; No. 6, Hallbank Sedbergh and Mackroth Hill Farm, Cautley.

Statutory action in respect of these properties has been postponed pending the provision by the Council of accommodation previously referred to. Also with the possibility in mind of action under Section 42 H.A. 1957, fifteen properties comprising Millthrop Cottages, have been considered and inspected by the Housing Committee and Statutory action deferred for a further period, provided certain improvements are effected by the owners - the minimum requirements to be the provision of modern sanitation, the difficulty formerly confronting the Council of treating the sewage from this locality being in process of removal by the provision of a branch sewer from Millthrop to the main sewer at Birks - a total length of 1,450 yards.

This will not only enable the fifteen properties comprising Millthrop Cottages to be dealt with, but will enable certain other properties in and adjacent to Millthrop, and which at present drain to septic tanks/cesspools, to connect to the sewer, and open out land for building development in this area.

Private Enterprise.

Of seven houses under construction in 1959, three have been completed, the remaining four being in various stages of advancement.

Movable Dwellings:

No difficulty has been experienced in this connection during the past year.

One Caravan Site limited to 18 Caravans has been licenced for a period of five years at Pinfold, Sedbergh, as from the 1st April, 1959. Mains water supply, adequate sanitary accommodation and drainage have been provided.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

While no sewage works extensions have been carried out during the past year, plans have been prepared for much needed improvements at the Sedbergh Works. These include the reconstruction of the H. u. Tank, with the provision of further filtration for storm water, and also further provision for the treatment of sludge by extending the existing drying beds.

Records of sewage flows were taken with a Lea Recorder at the sewage works over the period 16/12/58 - 13/3/59.

Sewer Extensions:

Work on the laying of a branch sewer 1,450 yards in length, from a point at Derry (Millthrop), to connect with the existing sewer at Birks, was commenced in May and is not yet completed. This will provide sewage facilities for a total of some 32 properties, including fifteen cottages at Millthrop which, while already drained, has been a source of difficulty for some years, discharging as it did, direct into an adjacent stream. In addition it is anticipated that this sewer will open up land in the vicinity for further development.

Dent Sewage Disposal.

Beyond normal maintenance, no works of extension have been carried out during the past year.

Lea Gate Sewage Disposal.

No works of extension have been carried out during the past year, routine maintenance only being required.

Garsdale - (Railway Cottages) Sewage Disposal.

Of comparatively recent construction, no works of improvement or extension have been carried out during the past year to this plant. As this immediate locality is now adequately sewered no further extensions are required.

Factories (including Outworkers Premises).

There are 27 factories coming within the purview of the Council under the Factories Act, 1937. Arising out of one Notice from H.M. Factories Inspector certain works of a minor nature covering additional sanitary accommodation is under consideration.

Smoke Abatement:

No Statutory action has been necessary by the local authority under the provisions of the Clean Air Act or the Public Health Act, 1936.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Routine refuse collection is undertaken by the Council from the greater part of the populated area. The Council control two refuse tips, one at Langstone Quarry which is the main tip and the other at Busk Lane Quarry which is used as an emergency tip if, due to weather conditions, the main tip is not accessible.

No further extensions to the Council's scavenging area have been made during the past year. The areas covered include:-

Sedbergh	-	Weekly
Dent	-	"
Lea Gate	-	Forthnightly
Gawthrop	-	"
Garsdale	-	"
Marthwaite	-	"
Cautley	-	"
Hawgill	-	Monthly
Danny Bridge	-	"
(back road section)		

It should be noted in passing that the collection of refuse from properties abutting on, or adjacent to, the roadside, is undertaken en route to the localities named.

Rodent Control:

As formerly, routine disinfection of the Council's two refuse tips at Langstone Quarry and Busk Lane, have been carried out during the past year. Joint action with the owners of a Milk factory where cheese is made has been undertaken for the treatment of slight infestation on that system of drainage which carries off the waste whey washings.

Inspection and Supervision of Food:(a) Milk Supplies.

There is one Licensed Retailer, (non-producer) of T.T. milk in this area.

(b) Slaughterhouses:

Out of a total of five butchers in this area, three occupy licensed slaughterhouses, the remaining two obtaining their supplies from Kendal, which continues to be the Central Slaughterhouse for adjacent districts.

One of the butchers occupying a licensed slaughterhouse is now also obtaining the bulk of his supplies from the Kendal Slaughterhouse. This being a T.T. Area, the quality of stock supplied to the local butchers is of a high standard.

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>excl.</u> <u>Cows.</u>	<u>Cows.</u>	<u>Calves.</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>and</u> <u>Lambs.</u>	<u>Pigs.</u>
Number killed	93	4	-	499	121
Number Inspected	93	4	-	499	121
All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticercosis					
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some organ or part was condemned	21	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticercosis	20%	-	-	4%	-
Tuberculosis only	-	-	-	-	-
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	-	-	-	-
Some part or organ condemned	Nil	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B. and Cysticercosis	Nil	-	-	-	-
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to refrigeration treatment	Nil	-	-	-	-
Generalised & totally condemned	Nil	-	-	-	-

- continued

Total weight condemned:	204 lbs.
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Due to the increased use made of Kendal Slaughterhouse these figures are down on previous years.

(c) FOOD PREMISES:

The following is a summary of premises engaged in food handling/distribution in the area:-

Hotels and Catering Establishments:	8
Food Shops:	14
Bakehouses:	3
Ice-cream retailers:	14

No serious difficulty has been experienced in connection with any of the above premises.

WATER SUPPLIES:

Despite the abnormally dry summer of 1959, no shortage of water was experienced on any of the three supplies for which the Council is responsible, at Sedbergh, Dent and Lea Gate.

No extensions or improvements have been carried out on any of these supply systems, routine repairs only being necessary. These included such items as the overhauling by the makers of the chlorination plant at Sedbergh and the repairing of various leakages occasioned by the G.P.O. while working in Sedbergh.

One section of 2" main at Millthrop on the Sedbergh supply is in process of being renewed, but is not yet complete. The length involved is 415 yards, and is being relaid in conjunction with a new branch sewer in that locality. Of improvements which are pending, and which it is anticipated will be carried out during the forthcoming year, is the laying of a loop main to reinforce the supply on the Haveras Station Road section, and the laying of a 3" main to supply properties in the Marthwaite area, (Ingnire-Four Lane Ends), a total distance of some 2,850 yards, with a further 350 yards of 2" into the High Oaks, a hamlet en route.

Garsdale Head and Slack.

With a view to keeping alive the possibility of improving the water supply to these two points, gaugings of two supplies which are in the ownership of British Railways and supply their properties at Garsdale, were taken in May and September, and a supply, part of which might be used to supply some five properties at Slack was gauged in September. On the gaugings taken, both these supplies were found to be sufficient for the purposes proposed.

Analysis.

The following is a summary of the results of samples taken for Bacteriological and Chemical Analysis during 1959:-

<u>Dato</u>	<u>Locality</u>				<u>Result.</u>			
	<u>Lea Gate</u> (1)	<u>Dent</u> (2)	<u>Sedbergh</u> (2)	<u>Private</u> (4)	(Probable No. of Coli Bac. per 100 ml.)			
					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
19.1.59.	1	1	2	-	180+	180+	90/2	-
26.1.59.	1	1	1	-	5	Nil	1	-
10.2.59.	1	1	1	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	-
1.4.59.	1	1	1	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	-
23.4.59.	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	5/90/50
11.6.59.	1	1	1	-	50	160	25	-
22.6.59.	1	1	1	-	25	Nil	3	-
20.7.59.	1	1	1	-	180	160	180	-
23.7.59.	1	1	1	-	35	13	35	-
30.7.59.	1	1	1	-	180	Nil	Nil	-
27.8.59.	1	1	1	-	35	8	1	-
8.9.59.	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	180/180
9.10.59.	-	-	1	-	-	-	Nil	-
26.10.59.	1	1	1	1	180	160	160	180
10.11.59.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	40
17.11.59.	1	1	1	-	160	50	Nil	-
	12	12	14	7	12	12	14	7

Chemical Analysis:

6.10.59. Garsdale School Supply: Unsuitable.

27.10.59. "The Hive" proposed supply
to Garsdale School: Unsuitable.PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There are no swimming baths open to the general public in this area. Sedbergh School own one indoor bath for the use of their scholars. This is chlorinated (Bell's Chlorination System), and samples for analysis are taken by the School authorities.

SEDBERGH STORAGE RESERVOIR.

For a considerable number of years the Storage Reservoir at Sedbergh (capacity 2,500,000 gallons approx.), has been suspect due to leakage at the 14'/15' level. This has not only resulted in a substantial loss in storage capacity, but has raised some doubt as to the actual safety of the structure.

With a view to arriving at a decision on this point, the reservoir has been emptied (16th December), and the Council are obtaining the services of a suitably qualified Water Engineer in order to decide on their future policy, which may involve the construction of a new reservoir, or the carrying out of extensive works of repair to the existing one.

SETTLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT (1959).

The following report summarises the work of the Department during the year:-

INSPECTIONS.

The table below gives the number of inspections made under the various main headings:-

Housing	231
Movable Dwellings	24
Food Premises	484
Refuse Collection & Disposal	203
Water Supplies	84
Drainage	84
Milk and Dairies	70
Factories	16
Nuisances	23
Rodent Destruction	81
Petroleum Storage	80
Infectious Diseases	17

HOUSING.

There are now 4,637 houses in the District, an increase of 31 over last year, and during the year 39 houses were made fit, all after informal action.

Representations were made during the year in respect of two small clearance areas in Settle, one in Albert Hill for eight houses, and the other in Victoria Street for two houses and various store rooms.

Eventually, both areas were declared to be clearance areas which the Council resolved to purchase and themselves secure the demolition, but the Albert Hill Scheme, although first represented in June was not declared until October, and at the year end final agreement regarding the purchase of both sites was still awaited.

Four unfit houses were closed, but eventually schemes for reconditioning three of them were approved.

The clearance of unfit houses proceeded slowly, 8 houses being demolished. Thirteen families involving 48 persons were displaced from these properties, and in the main rehoused on Council Estates.

Action under the Rent Act, 1957 was negligible as shown by the following table:-

Certificates of Disrepair granted:	1
Undertakings given by owners:	1
Certificates of Disrepair cancelled:	1

So far as is known there were only five cases of statutory overcrowding at the year end, six having been relieved during the year. No doubt there are many cases where moral overcrowding exists owing to the low legal standards set by the Housing Act, particularly in two bedoomed houses where the family consists of parents and two children of different sexes. The Housing Committee do try to rehouse such families where they are applicants for a Council house, but unfortunately, the stage seems to have been reached when the average labourer's wage in the area will not allow the heavy expenditure necessary to meet the rent of a new Council house, and so they continue to live in the low rented house and put up with cramped accommodation.

During the year 43 new houses were erected; 34 by the Council, and 9 by private enterprise.

Improvement Grants again occupied much of your Inspector's time, the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 introducing the system of "Standard" Grants whereby grants are available for certain amenities. Initially, few applications were received, but towards the year end these provisions were becoming more widely known with a consequent increase in the number of applicants.

During the year applications were approved in respect of 48 schemes for a total value of £8,345 and 19 schemes were completed.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

The number of licensed sites is as last year, viz; - seven; and two caravans are licensed on individual sites.

This is a growing problem and no doubt in the near future many more applications for site licences will be submitted for the Council's consideration.

One site became overcrowded, in that the vans were not being spaced according to the conditions on the licence, and although some attempt was made to re-site the vans, the difficulty had not been resolved at the year end.

Improvements were carried out at another site, the chemical closets being abolished and a range of water closets with slop disposal points and septic tank sewage disposal being provided. Although the original closets had been well maintained, the conversion was most beneficial.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Approximately 74% of the houses in the District are now connected to the public sewers. There are, of course, a large number of premises, e.g., scattered farmsteads, which can never have a public sewerage scheme available, but the smaller unsewered villages are having to take a back place while the energies of the Engineer are devoted to improving some of the larger schemes under pressure from the Rivers Board, e.g., Settle, Giggleswick, Langcliffe and Bentham.

The Ministry approved a scheme for the completion of the sewerage system at Horton-in-Ribblesdale, but although commenced, the scheme was incomplete at the year end.

An unsatisfactory feature at Horton-in-Ribblesdale is the delay of the Transport Commission in connecting a block of their property to the sewer which has now been available for a few years. Privy closets are still in use, and the sink waste continues to pollute a surface water drain. The Council, I feel would be happy to consider a full scheme for an improvement grant, but although given every encouragement short of statutory action, the Commission seems unable to reach a conclusion for a satisfactory scheme.

FACTORIES.

The number of Factories continues to be similar to last year, but unfortunately for the District a Burling and Mending Factory closed during the year, and a large cotton mill is to close early in the new year.

In two cases information was received from the Factory Inspector drawing attention to some contraventions of the Factories Act; viz:- closet accommodation at a quarry, and on a building site.

KEEPING OF ANIMALS.

The nuisance referred to last year caused by swill boiling at a piggery in Settle was finally abated following a further statutory notice to cease swill boiling and keeping swine on the premises. There has been no recurrence of the trouble.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

As mentioned in previous reports, smoke from lime burning kilns is a problem which does not at present appear to have a solution. These works are now supervised by the Alkali Works Inspectorate, and in correspondence from this Officer during the year, it was stated "Research and large scale trials of new techniques are likely to be necessary before it is possible to achieve any marked reduction in smoke". Trials were, however, going on, and the results awaited with interest.

REFUSE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL.

Following on the decision made last year, the Council purchased an additional vehicle towards the year end and employed additional staff. Four vehicles and 14 men are now fully employed, and it was found that whereas previously collections were made throughout the District, approximately every twelve working days this period has now been reduced to six or seven working days according to the locality. This has been achieved by re-arrangement of the Districts, and a saving in long hauls to the main tip at Wigglesworth because the newly purchased vehicle is of much larger capacity than the older vehicles.

The vehicle stationed at Bentham has about reached the end of its useful life, and early in the New Year, consideration must be given to its replacement.

The system now seems fairly satisfactory, but at the year end it had only been in operation some two months, and it must be borne in mind that sickness and holidays must inevitably cause some delay in the service; however, the resources now available should at all times show a marked improvement.

RODENT CONTROL.

Shortage of labour prevented full treatment of the sewerage systems, but treatments were carried out in the parishes of - Settle, Giggleswick, Langcliffe and Stainforth. In addition the following infestations were dealt with:-

Domestic Premises	9
Tips	5
Sewage Disposal Works	5
Business Premises (Chargeable)	1

FOOD.MILK SUPPLY:

The District as yet is not specified, and so far as is known there are 40 retailers operating. This figure is only approximate as the odd farm might supply only one or two cottages, and of these we may have no knowledge. Eight dealers are licenced by the Council, and the remainder are producer/retailers. Pasteurised and sterilised licences are issued to one and two dealers respectively.

Under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959., action was taken in one case where Brucella abortus was found in the milk supply. Following enquiries and a notice from the Medical Officer of Health the milk was diverted to another dairy where pasteurisation could be carried out.

In all 74 samples of raw milk were taken, and the following table shows the results:-

Samples for:-	Methylene Blue	% Satisfactory	Biological Test (T.B.)	% Satisfactory
Ordinary Milk	4	100	-	-
Tuberculin Tested	67	88	3	100

SLAUGHTERHOUSES:

Routine inspections continued throughout the year at the four licensed slaughterhouses, and the table below shows the animals affected with disease and the number slaughtered; the latter being closely approximate to last year.

	Cattle excl. Gows.		Sheep and Calves. Lambs. Pigs. Horses.		
	Cows.	Calves.	Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
No. killed	468	266	4	1,997	223
No. inspected	468	266	4	1,997	223
<u>All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci:</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	3	-	1	4	-

	<u>Cattle excl.</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	219	126	-	82	15	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci	47	47	25	4	7	-
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	2	-	-	1	-
Percentage of the no. inspected affected with tuberculosis	.7	.8	-	-	.4	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

The Slaughterhouses Act, 1958 requires the Council to review the facilities available in the District, and it will be necessary at an early date to give careful thought to the premises now in use having in mind the regulations relating to hygiene etc., in the slaughterhouses.

FOOD PREMISES.

224 premises in the District are engaged in food distribution, and the table below gives some idea how this number is made up:-

Catering Establishments	81
Bakehouses	12
Other food shops	131
Ice-Cream manufacturers	2
Ice-Cream retailers	64
Premises registered for the manufacture of Sausages etc.	17

Routine visits were carried out and generally the majority of premises were well kept. A large amount of seasonal holiday makers when passing through the District halt at various cafes or snack bars along the route, and these sudden rushes tax the accommodation for short periods of time, but considering these difficulties the proprietors seem to cope fairly well with the problem.

WATER SUPPLY:

Drought which prevailed throughout the country showed its effect in the District, and in some villages the public supplies had to be restricted, but this was only during the night, and it is thought that no-one within the area of supply suffered any serious inconvenience; no doubt many isolated farms with individual private supplies suffered hardship.

The year saw the formation of the Craven Water Board, and the Board, along with Private Companies, Water Trustees, Estates etc., now supply approximately 4,036 houses in the District.

Below is a table showing the number of samples of water examined with the results:-

	<u>Chemical</u>		<u>Bacteriological</u>	
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.
Public Supply	3	-	32	35
Private Supply	6	-	9	12
Total	9	-	41	47

PETROLEUM STORAGE.

Supervision was continued over new installations, and the testing of old tanks. As mentioned previously conditions were being imposed on licences in accordance with the recommended principles of the Home Office, and during the year 24 old tanks and 15 new tanks were tested. Two old tanks failed the test and these were replaced by new ones.

SALIPTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.INSPECTIONS:

The inspection of various premises within the District follows similar lines to previous years. The total of 5,096 carried out by the Inspectors is slightly more than last year. The inspections are classified below:-

Accumulations & Deposits	11	Piggeries & stables	9
Dustbins	38	Rain conductors	16
Other visits	103	Disinfestation	4
Closets - defective	10	Rodent Control	25
conversions	68	Refuse Collection &	
additional	45	Disposal	263
Drains - defective	64	Septic Tanks	75
blocked	20	Schools	4
new	334	Smoke Observation	29
tested	219	Visits to Boiler Plant	3
Dampness	10	Tents, vans & sheds	54
Dirty & verminous houses	15	Water supply	30
Hairdressers premises	6	Water Courses	11
Foundations	47	Bakehouses	31
Damp proof courses	21	Butchers' shops	48
New Buildings	432	Catering Establishments	170
Completion of Buildings	167	Licenced Premises	73
Factories with Mech. power	100	Dairies	4
without " "	10	Fish premises	32
Housing - Housing Act	483	Greengrocers	25
Public Health Act	24	Confectioners	23
Other visits	97	Grocers	147
Infectious Disease enquiry	85	Other food premises	1
Disinfection	1	Slaughterhouses	34
Keeping of Animals	8	Stalls	10
Knackers yards	3	Meat Inspection	690
Flooding in cellars	9	Distribution of Milk	12
Outworkers	12	Sampling milk - bact.	190
Overcrowding	8	Sampling water - bact.	223
Huiscance	93	analysis	4
Petroleum	76	Sampling ice-cream - bact.	179
		Faeces samples	45
		Unsound Food	13

Total number of Inspections: 5,096.

HOUSING:

Activities under the Housing Acts was continued at a somewhat reduced level throughout the year. Reports or representation in respect of 16 houses which were considered to be unfit and unable to be made fit at reasonable cost were placed before the Council. It was decided that closing or demolition orders in respect of 12 houses be made.

In spite of the fact that the redevelopment scheme in respect of Grassington No. 1. Clearance Area mentioned in the last Annual Report was presented to a Public Inquiry, it was not accepted, and later the Order was confirmed without variation. None of the houses in the Area was considered by the Minister to be sufficiently good to attract compensation for being well maintained.

The houses in the Grassington No. 2. Clearance Area were all vacated during the year, and tenders were obtained for the demolition of the properties. The response to the advertisement for tenders was disappointing, and it was obvious that most of the contractors were not interested. Ultimately, the lowest tender was accepted, but work had only just commenced at the end of the year.

Three houses which had formerly been the subject of reports under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957 were made fit for habitation. A further 24 houses were made fit after informal action by the Council or its officers. Statutory undertakings were accepted in respect of four houses.

The known overcrowding in the District at the end of the year was as set out in the following table:-

1. (a)	Number of dwellings overcrowded	3
(b)	Number of families dwelling therein	3
(c)	Number of persons dwelling therein	22
2.	Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year.	2
3. (a)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.	0
(b)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	0

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS:

The improvement grant scheme was considerably extended during the year by the introduction of the "Standard Grant" scheme in addition to the original scheme which was slightly amended and became known as the "Discretionary Grant" Scheme. I think that both these schemes are now sufficiently well known to make further explanation of the details unnecessary.

Following the introduction of the new "Standard Grant" scheme the Council decided to revert to their original practice of paying grants of half the permitted expenses in all cases of "Discretionary Grants" also.

The number of applicants and the interest aroused by the two schemes generally was much greater than had formerly been the case. I am quite convinced that improvement grants are fulfilling a very useful purpose indeed in improving and maintaining housing conditions, although even now more use could be made of the schemes than is the case.

As hitherto, most of the applications were in respect of owner occupied houses. Details are set out overleaf.

Standard Grants.

Total number of applications: 49

<u>No. of Applications:</u>	<u>Amenities to be provided:</u>	<u>Maximum Grant:</u>
15	Bath, W.C. wash-hand basin, food store & hot water supply	£155
16	Bath, W.C. wash-hand basin & hot water supply	£145
1	Bath, wash-hand basin, food store and hot water supply	£115
6	Bath, wash-hand basin, W.C. and food store	£80
2	Bath, W.C. and food store	£75
1	Bath, W.C. & wash-hand basin	£70
1	W.C. and food store	£50
4	W.C..	£40
3	Disapproved (conditions not having been fulfilled)	

Discretionary Grants.

<u>No. of applications.</u>	<u>Approved Expenses</u>	<u>Grants Approved</u>	<u>Completed Schemes</u>	<u>Grant Paid.</u>
23	£17,076/5/-	£5,108	25	£4,218

Movable Dwellings:

My remarks in the first paragraph of the last Annual Report relative to the impossibility of adequately "policing" the District still hold good.

During the year it was decided that a parcel of land at Snaygill, Bradley be licenced as a site for movable dwellings, and subject to the usual conditions governing sanitary conveniences, water supply, etc. The conditions attached to the licence were not properly complied with, and later in the year the owner was reminded of this. The site was subsequently cleared of caravans, and is unlikely to be used in the future as planning permission for the change of use of the land was refused.

A second new licence authorising the use of 1.25 acres of land at Conistone-with-Kilnsey as a caravan site was issued subject to the usual conditions. In this case no dwellings were stationed on the site as planning permission for this use was refused.

The licence for the site at Long Ashes, Threshfield, was amended during the year to cover a maximum of 230 caravans, again subject to stringent sanitary conditions. It is interesting to note that in spite of the very dry summer, no shortage of water for any purpose was experienced on this site.

Two applications for individual caravans were refused on the ground that no supply of wholesome water was available in either case.

Five applications for licences for single caravans were approved.

At the end of the year six licenced sites were in use within the District (not including the two mentioned above). These sites provided accommodation for 130 caravans mainly for recreational use.

There were, including the newly licenced caravans mentioned above, 28 caravans licenced in the District on sites containing not more than one caravan.

The limited use of the licensed site for tented dwellings was continued during the summer months of the year.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The supervision sampling of the private supplies serving twenty three Parishes within the District was continued throughout the year.

In general the supplies were good, and few gave cause for anxiety. No doubt the very dry summer contributed to a considerable extent to this.

The Salterforth supply was under close observation and was sampled frequently throughout the year. The gross pollution which was found last year did not recur, although for a short period when a spring, not usually used, was turned into the supply, some pollution showed. After representation was made to the Water Company this spring was diverted and no further trouble was experienced.

Some pollution was found to be seeping into a small supply serving several cottages near Bolton Abbey. Whilst the attention of the owner was drawn to this and recommendations made to remedy the matter, it was still showing pollution at the end of the year.

Trouble was also experienced in the Parish of Stirton in a small supply to Tarn House. It was found on investigation that a dead sheep had apparently been put into the supply tank. After the body had been removed and the tank cleaned and disinfected, the water reverted to its original pure state. The wooden cover for the tank was replaced by a concrete top having a locked inspection cover.

The Lothersdale Water Company's supply still causes anxiety after heavy rain. The only real remedy in this case is an extension of the Public supply to serve the whole village.

The supply to the Scargill area of Kettlewell which was mentioned last year is now being chlorinated and reports have shown that the water is now quite fit for domestic use.

During the year 149 samples were taken and submitted for bacteriological analysis; of these 80 were completely satisfactory, and 69 showed pollution to a varying degree.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

I am indebted to the Council's Engineer and Surveyor for the information set out below:-

1. Schemes for the villages of Buckden and Starbotton completed during the year.
2. Scheme for Grassington, Linton and Threshfield commenced in March, 1959 and still in progress.
3. Schemes approved at the year end, but not started:-
 - (a) Hebden
 - (b) Cracoe, Hetton and Ryistone combined scheme.
4. Schemes awaiting approval at the year end:-
 - (a) Lothersdale
 - (b) Burnsall

DRAINAGE WORK AND SANITARY ACCOMMODATION:

The supervision of drainage work (including sewers) was, as in former years dealt with in the Public Health Department. Wherever possible drains were tested with water, and in all cases thoroughly inspected. 2,119 yards of 4" drain and 340 yards of 6" drain were tested and approved.

29 waste water closets were converted to fresh water closets without the aid of any Council grant, and 6 privies were converted, three of which were with grant aid. This is a similar number to those converted each year during the past few years.

BUILDING:

The supervision of all private construction work within the scope of the building byelaws was continued throughout the year. Observation and report of contraventions under the Town and Country Planning Act was also continued. Details of all building is given below;+those relating to Council construction have been supplied by the Engineer & Surveyor.

+ Table overleaf

	Steeton	Iddingsham	Gressington	Bradley	Gargrave	Cononley	Embsay	Cowling	Thornton	Crosshills	TOTAL:
Council Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Council Flats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings converted to houses, etc.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Private Houses	9	3	4	2	8	1	2	1	5	1	36
Conversions of one house to two	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
No. of W.C.'s in above houses	9	5	5	2	11	2	2	2	5	2	45
No. of baths in above houses	9	4	4	2	8	1	2	1	5	1	37
No. with Craven Water Board Supply	9	3	2	2	8	1	2	1	5	1	34
No. with private water from Statutory or private under- takings	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
No. connected to sewer	9	3	4	2	8	-	2	-	5	1	34
No. connected to septic tank	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	3

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Factories and workplaces were visited with reasonable frequency throughout the year.

There were 117 factories of various size and type within the district, and in all 132 inspections were made. Resulting from the inspections 16 contraventions were brought to the notice of the occupiers of the various premises. Three of these were in respect of inadequate cleanliness, one in respect of ineffective drainage of floors, and the remaining twelve were in respect of sanitary conveniences, being either insufficient, unsuitable or defective.

Officers of the Fire Service inspected several factory premises for the purpose of the issue of certificates under Section 34 of the Act at our request, and in accordance with the previous arrangements. During the year one certificate was issued.

A considerable amount of outworking is done within the District; this consists wholly of burling and mending cloth pieces which comes within the category of the "finishing of textile fabrics". The houses of all outworkers were visited on one or more occasions during the year.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT.

The supervision of petrol storage installations continues to be the responsibility of the Council and pressure tests were supervised on 13 storage tanks within the district. Four new storage installations were put in and the new tanks pressure tested and construction work generally supervised. The fire service continued to co-operate in routine inspections of existing installations. 89 storage licences were operative at the end of the year. These licences authorised the storage of 199,900 gallons of petrol or petroleum mixture, and 112 lbs. of carbide of calcium.

SCHOOLS:

Schools, and especially school canteens were visited with reasonable frequency. No cause for complaint was observed.

KEEPING OF ANIMALS:

No byelaws governing the keeping of animals are operative within the District. Three cases of nuisance arising from this source were found; all three were abated during the year.

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT:

Improvements were effected in the sanitary conveniences to two places of entertainment during the year.

Notice under Section 89 of the Public Health Act, 1936 was served on the owner of a public house within the District requiring him to provide and maintain a number of sanitary conveniences sufficient for the people using the Inn. At the end of the year proposals had been received but no work had been done.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

As mentioned in last year's report, the whole of the Clean Air Act, 1956 is now operative. During the year frequent timed smoke observations of factory chimneys were made, but no contraventions sufficiently serious to warrant a report to Committee were observed. In several instances the notice of factory management was drawn to minor contraventions with good results.

In one case excessive grit emission was noted from a factory chimney. On investigation it was found that washing jets used in connection with the grit arrestor had become corroded and choked with the result that they were practically useless. After the jets were renewed during a public holiday, no further nuisance was created.

Plans and specifications of a new boiler plant and chimney were deposited by the management of a factory within the District. It was decided after consideration of full details and reports that the plant and chimney height be approved under the Act.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are no statutory "Offensive Trades" within the District. There is one knackery with which is incorporated maggot breeding rooms. These rooms are fitted with fly proof ventilation openings, and a vestibule with door inside the external door to minimise the risk of nuisance from blow flies escaping, although in my view, this is very unlikely.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The Public Cleansing Service was continued throughout the year without alteration, and with no major difficulties.

The frequency of collections continues to be on a weekly basis in about 47% of the districts collected and bi-weekly in some 53%.

The tendency of the refuse to increase considerably in bulk continued, and possibility intensified during the year. To help deal with this increase, a larger Shelvoke & Drewry fore and aft tipping vehicle was ordered to replace the last remaining Karricor Bantam side loading vehicle; delivery of the new vehicle was not taken during the year. A new Austin van to replace the Ford 2 cu.yd. vehicle was purchased and put into service. This vehicle promises to be much more useful as a runabout vehicle than its predecessor which was never used for the collection of refuse.

Vehicles in use at the end of the year were:-

<u>Make of Vehicle.</u>	<u>Date Purchased.</u>
Karricor Bantam	May, 1949
Dennis Side Loader - 8 cu.yd.	January, 1951
Dennis Side Loader - 8 cu. yd.	September, 1952
Dennis Side Loader - 10 cu yd.	May, 1954
Dennis Side Loader - 10 cu.yd.	May, 1956
Dennis/Shefflex, 10 cu. yd.	October, 1958
Austin "10L" van	August, 1959

The collection of pail closet contents was continued, and although numbers being dealt with were reduced to some extent during the year by the conversion of pail closets to the water carriage system following the sewerage of villages, it can never disappear completely in this extensive Rural District. The collections were made as hitherto using a tank fixed in a waggon body or by the use of tumbler trailer. The tank used for this purpose was found to be corroded, and a new one was ordered but not delivered. Corrosion is also becoming apparent in the bodies of the tumbler trailers and some repairs will be necessary in the near future.

Except for a minor extension in the Thornton parish, no collection area either for household refuse or nightsoil was extended during the year. I was instructed to make collections from a property in the Addingham Moorside area.

No difficulty was experienced in selling most grades of waste paper, the quota system only applied to baled newspapers. This latter category was collected at a higher rate than the mills were prepared to accept, and new markets had to be found. Two merchants took the surplus newspapers, but the price given was somewhat low. Towards the end of the year, the mill removed the restriction on their intake of baled newspapers and this resolved the difficulty.

Some difficulty was experienced in marketing light scrap iron, and much of this class which was formerly marketable locally with the aid of a subsidy from the Joint Scrap Survey District Committee was buried on the tips. Even if no particular revenue advantage arises from the sale of this class of material, it is better marketed than tipped, as it is a most troublesome material to dispose of, because unless extreme care is taken unequal settlement of the tips results.

The collection of waste from shops, etc. was continued at a nominal charge of 10/- per annum. No variations from the standard charge were found to be necessary.

The composting site for pail closet contents was in use throughout the year. Bracken was used mainly for composting with the refuse, but it was found to also be necessary to buy some wheat straw for this purpose. There is no real profit from this activity, but it does dispose of the material without nuisance or inconvenience and results in a valuable and innocuous manure being returned to the land.

The lease for the use and occupation of Eshton Tip was terminated during the year, and the new Butterhaugh Tip at Gargrave was brought into regular use. The dry exhaust from a collection vehicle ignited the tip surface, and it was only with extreme difficulty that the vehicle was moved before the fire spread over the whole of the tip which was being covered with partly composted leaves. The vehicle was got away, however, without damage, and the Fire Brigade subsequently put out the fire which did not penetrate to the refuse.

The bin loaning scheme was continued at 7/6d per bin per annum, as last year. Whilst a fair number of people terminated their agreements to hire bins because of the higher cost, on balance there were more bins on hire at the end of the year than at the beginning. The scheme showed a profit on the year's working.

The emphasis on suppression of litter which I mentioned last year was intensified during the year, and more money was spent in the provision and repair of litter bins throughout the District. Every effort was made to meet the requirements of Parish Councils in the provision of bins, but in my view extreme care is necessary to avoid placing bins on sites where they cannot be adequately serviced.

Details of the refuse collection service are set out below:-

Approx. number of bins collected	321,000
Approx. number of pails collected	22,600
Approx. number of loads collected	2,828
Approx. tonnage collected	5,915
Cost per ton of collecting and disposing of refuse	£2. 6. 4d.
Cost per 1,000 head of population for collecting and disposing of refuse	£572. 19. 5d.

The income from the sale of salvage and services rendered during the calendar year was as under:-

<u>Materials or Service.</u>	<u>Weight.</u>				<u>Income.</u>		
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Fibreboard	52	10	-	-	498	5	8
Mixed Waste	49	1	-	-	375	4	5
Newsprint	55	18	5	-	458	7	9
Cast Iron	2	13	2	-	20	1	10
Aluminium			3	1	4	11	1
Zinc			1	12		13	6
Rags		18	1	18	23	-	3
Carpets			1	-		2	6
Battery						3	-
Accumulations					4	11	-
Trade Waste					56	18	-
					1,142	-	-

RODENT CONTROL.

This part of the report covers the period 1.4.59 to 31.3.60.

As I reported last year, a new Rodent Operative commenced his duties early in the year, and a van to enable him to get about better was ordered. Unfortunately, this operative became ill and has been away from duty on sick leave; the van was not delivered until late in the year.

As during last year, the bulk of the rodent control work has fallen on the Public Health Inspectors.

One sewer maintenance treatment was done and third party treatments in the block control method.

Perhaps rather fortunately, having regard to the circumstances, the response to the circulars to farmers mentioned in my last report brought forth poor results. I understand that a private contractor is doing some work in the District following the termination of the Agricultural Executive Committee's contracts.

No formal notices under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act were found to be necessary.

One or two new infestations by oriental cockroaches were found during the year, and these were dealt with by the occupiers of premises acting on advice given by the Inspectors.

RAGS, FLOCK, ETC., ACT, 1951.

No new upholstered furniture is made within the District. There are one or two small firms engaged in furniture repairs and reconditioning only.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

There are no licenced pet shops within the District.

MEAT FOR FEEDING ANIMALS.

There are no shops selling sterilised meat to the public within the District.

As I mentioned last year, a knackery within the District produces raw meat for wholesale disposal. These premises are modern and conditions reasonably good; no meat was seen to be delivered unstained.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supplies.

The sampling of milk was continued throughout the year. These samples are all sent to the Public Health Laboratory for methylene blue examination. Results on all these cases are sent to the Milk Regulations Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food at Harrogate for information and attention. All but heat treated milks were also subjected to the "ring" test for the presence of brucella abortus; all samples found to be positive in reaction were also tested either by culture or biologically for the actual presence of brucella abortus. Only one of those samples giving positive results to the "ring" test showed the presence of live brucella abortus.

All samples of milk submitted for biological examination for brucella abortus were negative.

Apart from the producer-retailers, there were 16 firms registered as retailers and distributors of milk. 13 firms were issued with licences under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, authorising them to sell tuberculin tested milk within the District, and 10 firms held Dealers' Licences under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Milk Regulations, 1949 authorising the use of the designations "Pasteurised" and "Sterilised". Supplementary licences were held by one firm authorising the designations "Tuberculin Tested" "Pasteurised" and "Sterilised" respectively. There were four licenced dairies within the District.

Set out below is a summary of samples of milk taken during the year.

Samples of ordinary milk taken for:-

Methylene Blue Test	Biological Satis.	Biological Unsatis.	Ring Test Neg.	Ring Test Post.	Biological (Ring) Neg.	Biological (Ring) Post.	Culture Test Neg.	Culture Test Lost.
Satis.	Unsatis.							
7	5	7	-	11	1	-	1	-

Samples taken of T.T. & Attested Milk.

Methylene Blue. Satis.	Biological Sat.	Biological Unsat.	Ring Test Neg.	Ring Test Post.	Biological (Ring) Neg.	Biological (Ring) Post.	Culture Test Neg.	Culture Test Post.
Unsatis.								
128	23	82	-	122	24	5	4	17

No. of Samples of Heat Treated Milk:

Mothylene Blue. Satis.	Phosphatase Satis.	Turbidity Satis.
Unsatis.	Unsatis.	
12	-	12

Bottles: 9 satisfactory: 1 unsatisfactory:

Total number of samples taken: 190.

One result void due to high temperature.

One result void due to broken bottle.

(b) Ice-Cream.

117 retailers were registered for the sale of ice-cream, five of these were also registered as manufacturers.

Regular samples were taken and inspections of all premises at frequent intervals carried out. Generally, the results throughout the year were good, and little trouble was experienced. The product of one manufacturer did give poor results for some little time during the height of the season, after investigation it appeared that the plant was being over-loaded to get more out-put than it was designed for: after the methods had been checked and the out-put reduced, samples gave satisfactory results. In this case a new plant is to be installed in the near future.

The product of another manufacturer outside the District showed several poor results, and these were sent to the Inspector of the District in which the plant was situated.

This case also arose, I believe, from a similar cause. After investigation no further unsatisfactory samples were taken.

Details of samples taken are as set out below:-

Grade 1	131
Grade 2	34
Grade 3	8
Grade 4	<u>6</u>

179

It will be appreciated that the two cases mentioned above were responsible for the Grade 4 samples.

(c) Slaughterhouses.

As hitherto all food animals known to have been killed were inspected, in some cases prior to and in all cases during or after slaughter. The disposal of condemned meat was, as last year, coloured and collected by a manufacturer of meat and bone meal. No article of food was seized.

The analysis of meat and offal rejected was as set out below:-

BEEF.

Type of Disease.	Meat	- lbs.	Organs	- lbs.
Abscesses	-		84	
Actinobacillosis	240		-	
Actinomycosis	28		-	
Blood splashing	4		-	
Cirrhosis	-		18	
Cysticercus Bovis	84		4	
Distomatosis	-		268	
Emphysema	-		8	
Enteritis	-		22	
Fibrosis	-		15	
Immaturity	46		-	
Johnes Disease	-		15	
Necrosis	-		17	
Oedema & Emaciation	310		40	
Pentastomes	-		16	
Telangiectasis	-		12	
Tuberculosis	<u>1,595</u>		<u>410</u>	
		2,307		929

MUTTON.

Abscesses	-	4
Distomatosis	-	6
Fibrosis	-	4
Hydatid Cysts	-	2
Parasites	-	44
Pericarditis	-	1
Peritonitis	-	2
Pleurisy	-	2
Pneumonia	-	2

PORK.

Type of Disease	Meat - lbs.	Organs - lbs.
Abscesses	-	17
Acute Septic Pericarditis	340	30
Ascaris Lumbricoides	-	217
Acute Septic Pneumonia	365	35
Bruising	16	-
Cirrhosis	-	14
Congestion	-	230
Cysticercus Tenuicollis	-	26
Distomatosis	-	5
Emaciation	50	-
Fatty Degeneration	-	35
Fever	50	-
Fibrosis	-	64
Hepatitis	-	19
Hydatid cysts	-	5
Infarcts	-	134
Melanosis	-	4
Necrosis	-	180
Nephritis	-	2
Pericarditis	-	560
Peritonitis	-	62
Pleurisy	-	257
Pneumonia	-	1,062
Septic Pneumonia	-	4
Swine Erysipelas	78	12
Urinary cysts	-	2
Tuberculosis	<u>1,757</u>	<u>58</u>
	2,658	3,024

	Cattle excl. Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs.	Horses.
No. killed and inspected	663	88	7	1,594	17,152	1
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcases condemned	-	1	1	-	5	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	67	7	1	33	1,062	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	10.1	9.09	28.57	2.07	6.02	-

	Cattle excl. Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcases condemned	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	25	33	3	-	132	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	3.92	37.5	42.85	-	0.77	-
Cysticerosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	1	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	1	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

The high percentage of cows affected with tuberculosis can be accounted for by the fact that many were killed because they were reactors to the tuberculin test.

During the year, the Slaughterhouse Reports (Appointed Day) Order, 1959 was issued. Following this, detailed inspections of the seven licenced slaughterhouses were made, but these were not quite ready for presentation to Committee at the year end.

(d) Food Premises:

Canned food as set out below was found to be unfit for human consumption, and was destroyed or diverted to animal feeding.

Food.	Weight.	Condition.
Canned Ham	127 lbs. 8 ozs.	Blown cans, decomposition and taint
Canned mandarin oranges	11 "	Blown cans
Canned luncheon meat	5 " 3 "	Blown & damaged can, decomposition
Canned chopped pork	1 " 8 "	Blown cans
Canned peas	5 " 2 "	Blown & damaged can
Canned tomatoes	3 "	Blown can
Imported boneless sirloin	70 "	Decomposition
Corned beef	20 " 4 "	Blown & damaged cans, decompositon of contents & holed can
Canned tongue	6 "	Blown & damaged can.
Canned stewed steak	2 "	Blown & damaged can
Canned prunes	7½ "	Blown and damaged can

<u>Food.</u>	<u>Weight.</u>	<u>Condition.</u>
Canned fruit salad	2 lbs. 14 ozs.	Blown and damaged can
Canned peaches	1 " " "	Blown and damaged can
Canned grapefruit	1 " 4 "	Blown and damaged can
Bottled onions	1 " 4 "	Decomposition of contents
Bottled piccalilli	10 "	Decomposition of contents
Bottled red cabbage	10 "	Decomposition of contents
Canned bacon	12 " 3 "	Decomposition of contents

Inspection of all food premises was given high priority; the numbers as set out below:-

<u>Type of Premises:</u>	<u>Inspections:</u>
Bakehouses	31
Licenced premises	73
Butchers' shops	48
Catering establishments	140
Grocers' shops	147
Fish premises	32
Confectioners	23
Greengrocers' shops	25
Other Food Premises	1
School meals service	30
Mobile shops	10

The installation of wash-hand basins in addition to sinks and other amenities in food premises was continued throughout the year. In one case a trader who objected to the request for such an installation was asked to attend a meeting of the Public Health Committee in accordance with the terms of Section 19 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955. Before the meeting was held, the basin was put in.

One case of contravention of article 9(e) of the Food Hygiene Regulations was reported to Committee. The facts were that on making a routine factory inspection which involved walking through a works canteen, one of the Public Health Inspectors observed the canteen manageress seated at a table smoking a cigarette; the table contained open food. The apparent offence was pointed out to the lady concerned who became somewhat abusive and put the cigarette out at the sink. The Council decided to ask the manager of the factory to appear before a sub-committee and put his side of the case. This meeting was held, and various unfounded allegations concerning the conduct of the officer concerned were made. After also hearing the inspector's version of the affair, the Committee expressed themselves as being completely satisfied with his conduct.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS:

There are two swimming baths at village institutes within the District which are open to the public during the summer months. Frequent samples were taken of the water in both these baths and whilst one or two samples showed rather high total bacteria content, clearing of the filtering media put matters right very quickly. In both baths there is mechanical filtration of the water, and mechanical chlorination plants which were invariably found to be in good order each time inspections were made.

There are two other swimming pools at schools within the District, but these are not open to the public. In these cases also frequent samples are taken of the water for bacteriological analysis.

The subsequent table sets out the results of the analyses:-

Satisfactory:	68
Unsatisfactory:	5
Doubtful:	1

APPENDIX
FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

This table is enclosed by a request of the Minister of Labour to indicate to Medical Officers of Health the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 128(3) of the Factories Act, 1937, to be furnished in their Annual Reports with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act which are administered by the District Council. This table, which is not intended to supersede the fuller statement which is desirable in the text of the Report, should be attached as an annex to the Report.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1959

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937

Part One of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
Barnoldswick	U.D.			
Earby	U.D.			
Silsden	U.D.			
Skipton	U.D.			
Bowland	R.D.			
Sedbergh	R.D.			
Settle	R.D.			
Skipton	R.D.			
Barnoldswick	U.D.			
Earby	U.D.			
Silsden	U.D.			
Skipton	U.D.			
Bowland	R.D.			
Sedbergh	R.D.			
Settle	R.D.			
Skipton	R.D.			
Barnoldswick	U.D.			
Earby	U.D.			
Silsden	U.D.			
Skipton	U.D.			
Bowland	R.D.			
Sedbergh	R.D.			
Settle	R.D.			
Skipton	R.D.			
Barnoldswick	U.D.			
Earby	U.D.			
Silsden	U.D.			
Skipton	U.D.			
Bowland	R.D.			
Sedbergh	R.D.			
Settle	R.D.			
Skipton	R.D.			
Barnoldswick	U.D.			
Earby	U.D.			
Silsden	U.D.			
Skipton	U.D.			
Bowland	R.D.			
Sedbergh	R.D.			
Settle	R.D.			
Skipton	R.D.			
Total	72 49 52 100 31 26 134 117	49 29 40 228 16 9 16 114	8 2 . . . 18	. . . . .
71 40 50 89 24 . 98 111 48 20 39 200 11 . 12 100 . . 8 2 . . . 13				

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found					Number of cases in which prosecu-tions were instituted (6)	
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)			
of cleanliness (S.1.) ...	Barnoldswick U.D. Earby U.D. Silsden U.D. Skipton U.D. Bowland R.D. Sedbergh R.D. Settle R.D. Skipton R.D.	Barnoldswick U.D. Earby U.D. Silsden U.D. Skipton U.D. Bowland R.D. Sedbergh R.D. Settle R.D. Skipton R.D.	Barnoldswick U.D. Earby U.D. Silsden U.D. Skipton U.D. Bowland R.D. Sedbergh R.D. Settle R.D. Skipton R.D.	Barnoldswick U.D. Earby U.D. Silsden U.D. Skipton U.D. Bowland R.D. Sedbergh R.D. Settle R.D. Skipton R.D.	Barnoldswick U.D. Earby U.D. Silsden U.D. Skipton U.D. Bowland R.D. Sedbergh R.D. Settle R.D. Skipton R.D.	Barnoldswick U.D. Earby U.D. Silsden U.D. Skipton U.D. Bowland R.D. Sedbergh R.D. Settle R.D. Skipton R.D.	
overcrowding (S.2.) ...							
reasonable temperature (S.3.) ...							
adequate ventilation (S.4.) ...							

Metropolitan Borough, County Borough, Borough, Urban District, Rural District.

To prevent any differences between the lists kept respectively by the Local Authorities and H.M. Inspectors of Factories of the number of factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 of the Factories Act, 1937 are enforced by Local Authorities, it is requested that Local Authorities should compare their lists of factories with the lists kept by H.M. Inspector of Factories.

i.e. Electrical Stations (Section 103 (1)), Institutions (Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 & 108).

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found					Number of cases in which prosecu-tions were instituted (6)	
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)			
effective drainage of floors (S. 6)	Barnoldswick U.D. Earby U.D. Silsden U.D. Skipton U.D. Bowland R.D. Sedbergh R.D. Settle R.D. Skipton R.D.	Barnoldswick U.D. Earby U.D. Silsden U.D. Skipton U.D. Bowland R.D. Sedbergh R.D. Settle R.D. Skipton R.D.	Barnoldswick U.D. Earby U.D. Silsden U.D. Skipton U.D. Bowland R.D. Sedbergh R.D. Settle R.D. Skipton R.D.	Barnoldswick U.D. Earby U.D. Silsden U.D. Skipton U.D. Bowland R.D. Sedbergh R.D. Settle R.D. Skipton R.D.	Barnoldswick U.D. Earby U.D. Silsden U.D. Skipton U.D. Bowland R.D. Sedbergh R.D. Settle R.D. Skipton R.D.	Barnoldswick U.D. Earby U.D. Silsden U.D. Skipton U.D. Bowland R.D. Sedbergh R.D. Settle R.D. Skipton R.D.	
sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)							
a) Insufficient ...	2 . . 1 . 5 . . 2 2 1 . . 11					1 7	
b) Unsuitable or defective ...	5 4 6 17 . . 1 7 5 4 6 22 . . 1 10					4 4 . . 1 1	
c) Not separate for sexes ...							
Other offences against the Act not including offences relating to Outwork) ...		15					
Total ...	5 5 8 17 . . 1 1 28 5 5 8 24 1 . . 1 21					1 2 7	

PART VIII OF THE ACT
Outwork (Sections 110 and III)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110					Section III	
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecution (7)	
Wearing apparel	Barnoldswick Earby Silsden Skipton Bowland Sedbergh Settle	2 2.	Barnoldswick Earby Silsden Skipton Bowland Sedbergh Settle	Barnoldswick Earby Silsden Skipton Bowland Sedbergh Settle	Barnoldswick Earby Silsden Skipton Bowland Sedbergh Settle	Barnoldswick Earby Silsden Skipton Bowland Sedbergh Settle	Barnoldswick Earby Silsden Skipton Bowland Sedbergh Settle
{ Making etc.	U.D. U.D. R.D. R.D. R.D.	U.D. U.D. R.D. R.D. R.D.	U.D. U.D. R.D. R.D. R.D.	U.D. U.D. R.D. R.D. R.D.	U.D. U.D. R.D. R.D. R.D.	U.D. U.D. R.D. R.D. R.D.	U.D. U.D. R.D. R.D. R.D.
{ Cleaning and Washing
Houshold linen
Lace, lace curtains and nets
Curtains and furniture hangings
Furniture and upholstery
Electro-plate
File making
Brass and brass articles
Fur pulling
Iron and steel cables and chains
Iron and Steel anchors and grapnels
Cart gear
Locks, latches and keys
Umbrellas, etc.
Artificial flowers
Nets, other than wire nets
Tents
Sacks
Racquet and tennis balls

100

PART VIII OF THE ACT (Cont.)
Outwork (Sections 110 and III)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110					Section III	
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecution (7)	
Paper bags	Barnoldswick Earby Silsden Skipton Bowland Sedbergh Settle	U.D. U.D. R.D. R.D. R.D.	Barnoldswick Earby Silsden Skipton Bowland Sedbergh Settle	Barnoldwick Earby Silsden Skipton Bowland Sedbergh Settle	Barnoldwick Earby Silsden Skipton Bowland Sedbergh Settle	Barnoldwick Earby Silsden Skipton Bowland Sedbergh Settle	Barnoldwick Earby Silsden Skipton Bowland Sedbergh Settle
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper
Brush making
Pea picking
Feather sorting
Carding etc., of buttons etc.
Stuffed toys
Basket making
Chocolates and sweetmeats
Cosaques Christmas stockings, etc.
Textile weaving	7 9 . . . 45	...	...	...
Lampshades	7 9 . . .	...	...	...
Total	1418 . . . 45	...	...	...	...

SECTION F.REPORT ON THE HEALTH SERVICES IN DIVISION 1 OF THE WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL.

1. General Description
2. Health Centres
3. Midwifery Services
4. Child Welfare
5. Home Nursing
6. Health Visiting
7. Home Help Service
8. Mental Health Service
9. Vaccination and Immunisation
10. Unsatisfactory Families
11. Welfare of the Aged
12. Prevention of Illness - Care and After Care
13. Nursing Homes
14. Ambulance Service
15. School Health Service
16. Welfare Foods Service
17. Medical Examinations

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Details of the acreages and populations of the eight districts have already been given in Section A. Social conditions have changed little; although a slight recession in the textile trade was evident at the start of the year, short-time working finished in the summer, and by the end of it some firms were seeking additional operatives. There have, of course, been some redundancies following the Government Aided Scheme for the re-organisation of the cotton industry, but these have been absorbed by the busier firms, and that is likely to continue. In fact, some workers have been recruited from areas where unemployment is well above the national average, aided by grants and allowances; and aliens have continued to enter the area from abroad for employment in hospitals, schools, textiles, etc. The quarrying and lime-burning industry has been working below capacity, but the building and civil engineering industry has been busy. Thanks to the best summer since 1911 the farming community had a good year, despite some difficulties caused by the prolonged drought.

2. HEALTH CENTRES:

No action has been taken to provide a Health Centre in the Division, but there is an interesting development to report in Settle which may lead to such provision. At the time of writing agreement has been reached between the County Council and the Trustees of the late Miss Delaney's estate for the use of "Overdale", which was her home for many years. The Trustees have most generously agreed to adapt this house for use by the Local Health Authority, and to provide accommodation for certain hospital services such as physiotherapy, pathology, and a chest clinic. In time it may be possible to add other services, thus providing many facilities which are not at present available without a good deal of travelling and wastage of time and effort. Although the countryman enjoys other amenities, he is often at a disadvantage where the health services are concerned, and which the townsman has on his doorstep.

3. MIDWIFERY.

The Local Health Authority provides midwives for mothers who wish to have their babies at home. In almost all cases the family doctor is also "booked", and if he attends the confinement the midwife acts as maternity nurse. But the majority of these confinements are conducted by the midwives themselves, with the doctor "on call", and an obstetrical emergency unit or hospital admission in reserve should complications develop.

215 confinements were attended by the domiciliary midwives during the year. That is nineteen per cent of the total births in the Division, and a figure well below the national average. The choice of home or hospital for the confinement seems to be largely a personal one, for the results of a small enquiry undertaken during the year indicated that distance from hospital (and it is considerable in some parts of the Division) was not an important factor. One whole-time midwife is employed, in the West Craven area. In the remainder of the Division the confinements are undertaken by the home nurse/midwives as there are insufficient numbers in other areas to warrant employing whole-time midwives, bearing in mind the enormous areas which they would be expected to cover.

It is appropriate to mention here the publication of the long awaited report on the country's maternity services by the Cranbrook Committee. In many respects it was a disappointment for the Committee came to the conclusion that to unify the present cumbersome and complex tripartite administration of the National Health Service under a single authority was not feasible at present, and the maternity services must, therefore, remain divided between general practitioners, hospitals, and local health authorities. Efforts must, however, be made to improve the liaison between them, for an expectant mother may come under the care of all three during her pregnancy. The Committee was impressed by the value of health education provided at the clinics of the local authorities, but envisaged the general practitioners playing a bigger part in the conduct of these clinics. Such practitioners would, however, have special experience and qualifications, for in the Committee's view there is insufficient midwifery available for every general practitioner to gain such experience, and to maintain his interest in it as a speciality. On the question of home or hospital confinement it was recommended that provision be made for 70 per cent of confinements to take place in hospital, with definite provision of ante-natal beds to the extent of 20 to 25 per cent of all confinements in the area. In this Division there is no shortage of maternity beds, but the ante-natal beds will not be available until the new maternity unit at St. John's Hospital, Keighley, is completed.

The statistics of births notified in the Divisional area during the year is given in the following table:-

	BIRTHS.					
	Domiciliary		Institutional			Total:
	Live	Still	Live	Still		
(a) Primary Notifications						
(i) Urban Districts	58	-	347	5	410	
(ii) Rural Districts	155	2	248	4	409	
(b) Add Inward Transfers	2	-	370	9	381	
(c) Total Notifications received	215	2	965	18	1,200	
(d) Deduct Outward Transfers	1	-	21	-	22	
(e) Total Adjusted Births	214	2	944	18	1,178	

Analysis of Institutional Births:

Born in (a) Hospitals	925	18
(b) Maternity Homes	3	-
(c) Nursing Homes	16	-
Total:	944	18

Ante-Natal Clinics.

There has been no alteration in arrangements during the year, and details are given in the table. The Midwives Sessions include classes in relaxation and mothercraft which serve a very useful purpose in explaining the physiology of pregnancy and labour, and reducing the fears and anxieties which many expectant mothers experience.

Ante-Natal Clinic.	No. of women who attended during yr.	Total attendances	
		Doctors Sessions	Midwives Sessions
Barnoldswick	120	538	390
Earby	95	405	131
Glusburn	24	145	36
Settle	19	84	72
Bentham			82

In other areas the ante-natal care is shared between the midwife and the family doctor, except in those cases booked for hospital confinement for which the local authority have no responsibility.

4. CHILD WELFARE.

This embraces the care of the baby by the midwife until the fourteenth day, and thereafter by the health visitor until the child reaches school age. Visiting is on a selective basis, particular care being given to babies who are not thriving, or where care is inadequate in one or more respects. In this Division babies born in hospital are visited entirely by the health visitors, for they are usually discharged about the tenth day.

(a) Clinic Services.

The value of the child welfare clinics is borne out by the attendances, for although little in the way of treatment is now carried out the mothers obviously value the opportunity of discussing their problems with the doctor or health visitor in a calm, unhurried atmosphere.

There have been no alterations in clinic arrangements during the year, although negotiations are in hand to provide static clinics in Hellifield and Addingham as soon as suitable premises become available. When those are established the mobile clinic will be free to provide additional sessions elsewhere.

71 sessions per month are now provided, and this is by far the highest figure for any of the twenty six Health Divisions in the County. The mobile clinic sessions are included in this figure, although not all of them are attended by a doctor. In population this Division ranks sixth, so it will be appreciated that, despite the rural nature of much of the area, a real effort has been made to provide a service comparable to that available to residents in urban areas. Attendances at the clinics have remained remarkably consistent; two thirds being of children

under one year - the age when advice and guidance are most often required. But in the villages there are inevitably fluctuations, attendances being dependent on the number of babies in these communities.

The friendliness and success of a clinic can owe a great deal to voluntary helpers, and we are fortunate in having these ladies to help with the work and with the sale of dried milk and other foods.

The locations, and details of attendances at the clinics are as follows:-

Location of Clinic	No. of sessions per month	Total no. of children who attended during year	Total attendances of children during year
Barnoldswick	8	448	2,595
Earby	6	200	1,700
Gargrave	2	72	609
Glusburn	4	211	1,812
Grassington	2	74	407
Silsden	4	162	1,439
Skipton	8	391	3,490
Waddington	2	74	613
Settle	2	58	461
Bentham	2	136	651
Ingleton	2	84	713
Sedbergh	2	92	419

(b) The Mobile Clinic.

Besides fulfilling its usual function of taking clinic services to the villages (which it has been doing for the past eight years), this clinic has been particularly useful in providing centres for poliomyelitis vaccinations, thus saving parents unnecessary travelling to static clinics and doctors surgeries.

Details of the villages visited and the total attendances of children during the year are:-

Village	Attendances:	Village:	Attendances
Addingham	394	Grindleton	153
Bradley	288	Bolton-by-Bowland	80
Carleton	252	Hellifield	233
Cononley	261	Long Preston	151
Cowling	391	Burton-in-Lonsdale	143
Embsay	129	Horton-in-Ribblesdale	25
		Austwick	100
		Helwith Bridge	25
		Clapham	32

(c) Premature Births:

Premature babies are those weighing 5½ lbs. or less at birth, irrespective of the period of gestation. Their chances of survival decrease with the birth weight, and as prematurity is the chief cause of death in infants under one year, the great majority are admitted to hospital units specially equipped and staffed for their care. Equipment is held in the Division for nursing them at home, but is rarely used. During the year there were 83 premature babies born in the Division; 75 in hospital, and 8 at home.

(d) Nurseries:

There are no longer any day or residential nurseries in the Division. There is a Childrens' Home in Skipton over which medical supervision is exercised on behalf of the Welfare Department.

(e) The Nursery and Child Minders(Regulation) Act, 1948.

Under this Act registration and approval of homes is required where three or more children under five years of age are received to be looked after for a day or a substantial part of a day, or for any longer period, not exceeding six days. No applications were received during the year, and there is only one registered ninder in the Division.

(f) Unmarried Parenthood.

There were 35 illegitimate births during the year, and the services of the department were requested on 11 occasions. The County Council provided financial assistance in 11 cases which were admitted to Moral Welfare Homes.

Although the illegitimate birth rate has fallen considerably in recent years, and a long overdue change in the attitude towards this matter has occurred, the illegitimate child still starts life with serious handicaps and needs particular care and sympathy. These are provided in large measure by the Moral Welfare Associations, to whom we are again indebted for help and support.

5. HOME NURSING.

The number of home nurses employed at the end of the year was 23; including one undertaking a limited amount of health visiting. 4 were undertaking home nursing only, and 19 both home nursing and midwifery. Of the latter, 3 were employed as whole-time relief staff to cover off-duty, holidays, and absence through illness or other causes.

A brief classification of the visits undertaken is as follows:-

Classification	No. of cases attended during the year	No. of visits paid during the year
Medical	1,946	35,740
Surgical	485	8,664
Infectious Disease	1	3
Tuberculosis	19	1,217
Maternal Complications	35	270
Total:	2,486	45,894

Although an increasing percentage of these visits are for the purpose of giving injections, it still represents a great deal of work which it would have been quite impossible to undertake without each nurse having a car. It also represents much effort on the part of the nurses to cover absences and temporary deficiencies in establishment which it was impossible for the relief nurses to deal with. What it has amounted to in permitting elderly patients to remain at home (perhaps with the services of a home help as well) who would otherwise have had to go into hospital, it is impossible to calculate. But it has certainly been a substantial contribution, although varying from one area to another by reason of the fact that the nurses work entirely under the clinical direction of the family doctors.

Although at the time of writing our establishment is complete, the greatest difficulty is still being experienced in obtaining staff, particularly for the isolated rural areas. The basic difficulty is that the social services no longer attract the numbers required to staff them. There is a national shortage of nurses, and as this Division is not a suitable one for the employment of any but the fully qualified, better conditions of service will have to be offered if we are to attract nurses from the hospitals. The District Councils in Craven have been most helpful in placing houses and flats at our disposal, and nine nurses now occupy such accommodation. Some local health authorities have undertaken heavy building programmes to get over this difficulty, often providing new houses with district room facilities and garages in their efforts to recruit and retain nursing staff. In others, the living and working conditions of the nurses show little improvement on those provided by the voluntary nursing associations thirty years ago.

6. HEALTH VISITING.

In this Division the health visitors also undertake school nursing and the visitation of the tuberculous patients. The number of visitors to a family is thus reduced, and continuity of care and advice assured. In addition one health visitor has spent about a third of her time on hospital liaison work with particular reference to the admission and discharge of patients in the category of chronic sick. Another has been occupied in helping families regarded as socially unsatisfactory. This is in the nature of an experiment, for it has been felt for a long time that a measure of success would only result in this type of work if the official could devote all her time and energy to the multitude of problems involved.

The health visitors have also shared duties at the three Chest Clinics, and attended fortnightly case conferences organised by the psychiatrist in charge of the Child Guidance Clinic, as well as undertaking their usual home and school visits, and clinic programmes. There have been very few changes in staff during the year, and at the time of writing there is only one post vacant. This is a happy position, for it takes a long time for a health visitor to really get to know her families, and to be in the best position to utilise her training and experience. Liaison between the family doctors and health visitors remains 'patchy'. Where such doctors take our clinics there is a common meeting ground and liaison is good. But elsewhere there

is sometimes little contact and the doctors tend to forget that the health visitors as well as the home nurses, are available for all suitable duties under their clinical direction.

Despite the difficulties in recruitment, it seems likely that the health visitor, with her background of nursing and social training, will remain the 'general purpose' family visitor; although the Youngusband Report which was published during the year recommended the provision of two additional categories in the form of welfare assistants with very limited training, and social workers qualified by a two year training course. If these ladies are only going to act in an advisory capacity their use will be very limited, for the simple reason that many to whom they will give advice are in no condition, either physical or mental, to act upon it. Help of a practical kind is what they need most of all.

It is difficult to summarise the medico-social work undertaken by the health visitors, but customary to give some figures. Visits undertaken in 1959 were recorded as follows:-

Classification	Total Visits
Expectant Mothers	705
Children under 1 year	9,097
Children between 1 & 5 years	12,500
In respect of tuberculosis	898
Other cases	6,719

7. HOME HELP SERVICE.

The home helps continue to provide a service of great value to the community; some say one of the most valuable provisions of the National Health Service. At the end of the year one full-time and 102 part-time helps were employed, and they were attending 315 households for varying periods each week.

In a Division so widespread as this the administration of the service is difficult, and involves a great deal of expenditure in time, postage, and telephone calls. Home visiting and supervision are also difficult, for the West Riding has never employed organisers at any level, and this work has to be undertaken by the health visitors and home nurses. A great deal depends therefore on the integrity and capability of the home helps. Also upon their willingness to work longer or shorter hours, particularly in villages where the demands vary a great deal. Much credit is, therefore, due to all concerned with this service, whether they be administering it or working in it, and this is a very brief record of their efforts in providing help for those in need during the year.

Category of Case	No. of cases			Hours employed
	From previous year	New cases	Total	
(i) Maternity - incl. expectant mothers	2	55	57	4,176
(ii) Tuberculosis	2	2	4	1,900
(iii) Chronic Sick				
(a) Over 65 years	240	150	390	65,946
(b) Under 65 years	35	55	90	12,187
(iv) Others	1	12	13	1,327
TOTALS:	280	274	554	85,536

S. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

A synopsis of the Report of the Royal Commission on the Law relating to Mental Illness and Mental Decency was given in the Annual Report for 1958., and it is sufficient to state here that it has been followed by the Mental Health Act of 1959. It will be some time before the important and far reaching provisions of this Act come into full operation, and they have been limited to the discharge from order of nine of our mentally subnormal patients now in hospital. That means they will remain in hospital on an informal basis and without compulsory powers for their further detention. In addition, three subnormal patients have been discharged from hospitals, two after ten years, and one after seventeen years.

New cases of mental defectiveness (or subnormality as it is called under new Act) ascertained during the year numbered four. All were under sixteen years. Two defectives were admitted to hospitals, it being no longer possible to care for them in their own homes; and three were accommodated there for short periods to give their parents a respite or for other good reasons.

At the end of the year there were 101 mental defectives resident in the Division; 84 being under Statutory Supervision, 16 under Voluntary Supervision, and 1 under Guardianship. In addition, there were 100 defectives whose homes are in the Division receiving hospital care elsewhere. The Group Training Centres at Skipton, Bentham and Settle operated throughout the year, the first two being open three days each week, and the third on four afternoons. Fourteen children and young adults attend, learning a little, and occupying their time, much to their parents relief. In addition to these fourteen, four of our defectives attend the larger Occupation Centre at Keighley.

When not engaged at the Skipton Centre the Home Teacher visits the homes of a number of defectives who are unable, for one reason or another, to attend any Centre. The children attending the Centres had another enjoyable day trip this year, when a coach was hired to take them, their parents, teachers and other helpers to Heysham.

9. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION. 110.

Whilst it has never been claimed that immunisation against any disease will give absolute protection, there are six diseases prevalent in this country against which a high degree of immunity can be provided either by the local health authority or family doctor, provided parents will take the trouble to see that their children get the necessary injections. The trouble is admitted, but it is now possible to give protection against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus in three injections; and it may prove possible to combine those with poliomyelitis vaccine in the future. Some readers may have seen references to the use of a live 'polio' vaccine given by mouth, in countries as far apart as South America and Singapore. Good results are claimed, but its use is not likely to be approved here for some time to come.

(a) Diphtheria.

Reference has already been made to outbreaks in this country in 1959., in which a disquieting feature has been the high carrier rate found during the investigations. Disquieting because every healthy carrier of the diphtheria germs is a potential danger to the children who have not been immunised.

The number of children immunised during the year was:-

Age at date of final injection.

<u>Under 5.</u>	<u>5 to 14 years</u>	<u>Total.</u>
931	114	1,045

The number of children who were given a secondary or re-inforcing injection (i.e subsequent to complete full course) was 745

(b) Whooping Cough.

Although rarely fatal to-day, serious and permanent lung damage can still occur, particularly amongst infants. Their immunisation should be started at three months.

Immunisations performed during the year:-

Age at date of final injection.

<u>0 - 4 years.</u>	<u>5 - 14 years</u>	<u>Total:</u>
779	14	793

(c) Poliomyelitis.

Although not unsatisfactory, the numbers immunised in the 6 months to 15 years group could well be higher. Whilst in the 16 to 25 year group the response to vaccination has fallen off and is now very poor indeed. Statistics for this form of vaccination are as follows:-

Numbers completing three injections since inception of the Scheme.

<u>6 months - 15 years.</u>	<u>16 years to 25 years</u>
7,135	1,594

III.

(d) Tetanus.

This is an uncommon disease, but has a high mortality rate. Adults are at the greatest risk, but apart from those given protection in the Services, this form of inoculation is at present largely confined to children who receive it in combination with their diphtheria and whooping cough injections.

Numbers immunised during the year:-

Age at Date of final injection.

<u>Under 6 months.</u>	<u>6 months to 1 year.</u>	<u>1 - 2 years.</u>	<u>2 - 3 years.</u>	<u>3 - 4 years.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
126	239	121	16	18	520

(e) Smallpox.

In 1958 there were 247,000 cases of smallpox reported to the World Health Organisation, 88 per cent of them in India and Pakistan. It was imported into eleven countries through international travel, and could be imported into Britain at any time. Routine vaccination in infancy is, therefore, still a wise precautionary measure, and the risk of complications associated with the use of living micro-organisms in this particular procedure is very small when compared with the benefits conferred. There is only one absolute contraindication to its use, and that is in babies with eczema.

Statistics for the year:-

Age at date of vaccination.

<u>Under 1 year.</u>	<u>2 - 4 years.</u>	<u>5 - 14 years.</u>	<u>15 years or over.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
601	21	17	29	66

(f) B.C.G. Vaccination.

This procedure has already been discussed under "Tuberculosis". Vaccinations performed during the year were as follows:-

(i) Vaccination of thirteen year old children:-

Number offered vaccination	1,233
Number accepting vaccination	935
Number of those who were tuberculin negative	700
Number given B.C.G. vaccination	689

(ii) Young children at special risk:-

Number vaccinated by the Chest Physician	39
--	----

10. UNSATISFACTORY FAMILIES.

Although recognised since the last century it was the distressing revelations following the war-time evacuation of women and children from the cities that shocked the nation into a less complacent attitude with regard to the habits of dwellers in the slums. Since then the great improvement in the living conditions of what may be described as the working classes has ensured that those families who have failed to take advantage of their opportunities remain before the public, and the official "eye".

The reasons for this failure are complex, but usually consist of poverty, ignorance, emotional immaturity, ill-health, and mental retardation and instability. The problem is, therefore, a medico-social one rather than a penal one, for where imprisonment of the parents has occurred, it has usually resulted in eviction, and the permanent break-up of the family unit.

These families are not, of course, confined to the cities. There is one in this Division with four children who have been in the care of the Authority for several years, and four more whom the parents are barely able to maintain at home. Such families are discussed at meetings held periodically to co-ordinate the activities of the various officials having responsibilities in this field. They are not numerous in this Division, but there are enough to warrant the employed of a trained social case worker under the combined authority of the County Council, and the eight constituent District Councils. An attempt was made towards the end of the year to provide such a worker by delegating this function to a health visitor, and relieving her of all other duties. The results were promising and will be the subject of a further report.

Other methods of training these families are available such as the rehabilitation home at Brentwood in Cheshire. Special blocks of flats under the care of a warden or social worker have been provided in a few large towns, but that would not be practicable here. The pioneers in this work, the Family Service Units, are all too few, so we are obliged to continue our individual efforts as a "side-line" to official duties, and co-ordinate them as well as possible. Unfortunately, that system can never be as effective as one in which a whole-time worker is engaged to deal with unsatisfactory parenthood and social failure.

11. WELFARE OF THE AGED.

As this subject has been discussed in considerable detail in previous Reports this year's contribution will be limited to a few observations which may interest the reader.

Since the National Health Service Act came into operation there has been constant reference to the problem of the aged. Problems there are, but now that the declared policy in Britain is to help elderly people to live in their own homes as long as possible, it is easier to keep this business of ageing in its proper perspective; and to appreciate that up to the early seventies the elderly are usually donors rather than debtors in our society. They contribute to our family life, and social integrity, and it is the proportions rather than the numbers which matter. Their numbers are going to increase, but the rise in the birth rate since the War may make their care less of a responsibility than was at one time feared.

Up to the age of 75 the majority can manage in their own homes if help is available when required. After that age (when females outnumber the males by two to one) their capacity to lead an independent life becomes precarious, and welfare homes and hospital beds must be available, often on a permanent basis. Of the afflictions which accompany old age physical deterioration (especially of sight and hearing) and feebleness are the most obvious. But there are other factors which operate, such as loneliness and lowering of morale, particularly the feeling of being unwanted and of no further use. Neglect leading to dirt and squalor, usually insidious and unheeded. Lack of domestic help by reason of apathy or refusal; and lack of proper food. Each case presents its problems, often of great complexity; and when dealing with them it should be remembered that whilst hospitalization is the ready answer, that procedure carries its own risks of irreversible mental confusion, loss of independence, and rather surprisingly - early death.

12. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS - CARE AND AFTER CARE.

Good doctoring entails a proper appreciation of the environment in relation to health and disease. And although acceptance has been slow in some circles 'social medicine' is now recognised as an essential feature of any well-ordered community. Broadly, it is the effective promotion of health, and the adequate provision of medical and material aid for the sick and their families. In this context health education is of the first importance, seeking as it does to create in each individual a sense of responsibility for his own health and that of his children. The most effective form of health education is that carried out by way of personal persuasion and advice by doctors, nurses, midwives, health visitors, health inspectors and others in the surgery, home, hospital or clinic. The radio, television, newspapers and magazines are also playing an important part, and although progress is far from spectacular it is encouraging to see what results have been obtained by looking back fifteen or twenty years.

Within the Division personal persuasion has again been supplemented by leaflets, posters, and displays or talks at clinics, the latter being sometimes illustrated by film strips. In the belief that better results are obtained by concentrating on one subject at a time, particular attention has been given to accidents in the home, smoking and cancer, the danger from flies and dirty food, care of the teeth, shoes and care of the feet, and fresh air and exercise, at various times during the year.

The family doctor has an increasingly important part to play in the prevention of illness, for as one of them has said, there are three questions which he should put to himself in his surgery - "Why is the patient here? How can we prevent him coming again? And can we see to it that his children never come here at all?" Until recently the great majority of doctors have, by virtue of their training and circumstances, been wholly occupied in diagnosis and treatment. But if these change there is almost unlimited scope for action in the fields of preventive and social medicine, and the results might well be far reaching and would certainly be of great value.

As regards After Care., the equipment issued to the home nurses for loan to patients under their care has again been put to good use; and there has been a steady demand for larger items (e.g. wheel chairs, special beds and chairs) which are either held at the Divisional Health Office or obtained from other Divisions, or the County Supplies Department.

The arrangement whereby one health visitor assists the hospitals with the admission and discharge of the chronic sick has been continued. This involves visiting those patients recommended for admission by their doctors and supplying a report on the social circumstances. The degree of priority can then be assessed by the consultant physician, almoner, and matron. During the year 108 such reports were submitted and this provision, along with the help given in facilitating the discharge of patients, has done much to reduce the waiting lists in recent years. In addition, 25 patients were provided with a "holiday bed" for short periods, and their relatives thus enabled to take a holiday or be otherwise relieved from the often onerous duty of caring for the aged and sick in their own homes. These are but a few examples of the liaison which exists at various levels. In many respects it is very satisfactory, but in others there is still scope for improvement if the best use is to be made of all the provisions of the National Health Service.

Recuperative Home Treatment was provided for two mothers and three children at the Brentwood Home in Cheshire. It provides training and rehabilitation as well as convalescence, often with excellent results. But it is difficult to persuade mothers to go there, leaving the husband and perhaps the older children at home; and not easy to persuade them to stay long enough to obtain the maximum benefit.

13. REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF NURSING HOMES.

There is only one nursing home in the Division. It has ten beds, three of which are registered for maternity cases but used infrequently.

14. AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Ambulances are provided at the following points:-

Sedbergh Agency Service:
Tel. Sedbergh 449 (Day)
Sedbergh 267 (Night)

Operated by St. John's Ambulance Brigade

County Ambulance Depot,
Cammock Lane,
Settle.
Tel. Settle 3194/5

Covers Settle Rural Districts exc. Nappa but incl. Bolton-by-Bowland in Bowland R.D.

Clitheroe Agency Service.
Tel. Clitheroe 154

Covers all parishes in Bowland R.D. except Paythorne, Newholme, Horton and Middop.

County Ambulance Depot,
Bank Street,
Barnoldswick.
Tel. Barnoldswick 3146 & 3177

Covers the West Craven area, Nappa in Settle R.D. and Paythorne, Newholme, Horton and Middop in Bowland R.D.

Ambulance Service - continued

Grassington Agency Service,
Tel. Grassington 346

Operated by St. John's
Ambulance Brigade for the
Upper Wharfedale parishes
Covers Skipton U.D. and
surrounding parishes in
Skipton R.D.

County Ambulance Depot,
Broughton Road,
Skipton.
Tel. Skipton 2273

County Ambulance Depot,
Dalton Lane,
Keighley.
Tel. Keighley 3223

Serves Silsden U.D. and
those parishes in the
southern part of Skipton
R.D.

County Ambulance Depot,
White Cross,
Guiseley.
Tel. Guiseley 1000

Covers Addingham and
Beamsley in Skipton R.D.

The cover given is that in general use, but
alterations may be made depending on the type of patient (e.g.,
out-patient, emergency), the destination of the patient, and
inter-depot co-ordination of calls.

15. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

In the Report for 1958 it was stated that
pre-occupation with vaccination against poliomyelitis had made
it impossible to undertake more than a small percentage of routine
examinations. This year it has been possible to carry out nearly
all the examinations - entrants, intermediates, and leavers; as
well as making up some of the leeway, and keeping the 'polio'
programme up to date.

The available statistics are as follows:-

(a) Periodic Medical Inspections.

AGE GROUP INSPECTED. (by years of birth)	NUMBER OF PUPILS INSPECTED. (1)	PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED.			
		SATISFACTORIAL No. of Col. 2.		UNSATISFACTORIAL No. % of Col. 2.	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1955 and later	1	1	100%	-	-
1954	727	705	96.98%	22	3.02%
1953	667	636	95.4%	31	4.6%
1952	212	209	98.6%	3	1.4%
1951	177	158	89.3%	19	10.7%
1950	130	100	76.9%	30	23.1%
1949	13	8	61.5%	5	38.5%
1948	117	111	94.9%	6	5.1%
1947	284	247	86.97%	37	13.03%
1946	101	85	84.2%	16	15.8%
1945	9	8	88.9%	1	11.1%
1944 and earlier	362	339	93.6%	23	6.4%
TOTALS:	2,800	2,607	93.1%	193	6.9%

(b) Other Inspections:

Number of Special Inspections: 599
 Number of Re-inspections: 134

Total: 733

(c) Pupils found to require treatment at Periodic Medical Inspections.

<u>AGE GROUP INSPECTED.</u>	<u>FOR DEFECTIVE VISION (EXCL. SQUINT).</u>	<u>FOR ANY OF THE OTHER CONDITIONS RECORDED.</u>	<u>TOTAL INDIVIDUAL PUPILS.</u>
1.	2.	3.	4.
1955 and later	-	-	-
1954	26	177	179
1953	18	176	175
1952	7	53	54
1951	6	25	22
1950	8	27	22
1949	-	4	3
1948	6	14	19
1947	11	40	34
1946	3	15	12
1945	-	1	1
1944 and earlier	11	31	35
 TOTAL:	<u>96</u>	<u>563</u>	<u>556</u>

(d) Return of defects found by medical inspection in
the year ended 31.12.59.

Defect	Periodic Inspections							
	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
+	T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O
Skin:	24	48	5	3	1	9	30	60
Eyes: (a) Vision	69	121	8	7	19	23	96	151
(b) Squint	91	13	-	-	-	3	91	16
(c) Other	2	10	-	-	2	1	4	11
Ears: (a) Hearing	5	9	1	1	1	7	7	17
(b) Otitis Media	13	27	-	2	5	2	18	31
(c) Other	5	9	-	-	-	1	5	10
Nose & Throat	92	366	3	14	8	24	103	404
Speech	34	39	1	-	4	4	39	43
Lymphatic Glands	10	217	-	-	-	1	10	218
Heart	3	40	-	14	-	5	3	59
Lungs	45	128	2	2	17	18	64	148
Developmental								
(a) Hernia	3	5	-	-	-	2	3	7
(b) Other	12	49	-	1	7	1	19	51
Orthopaedic:								
(a) Posture	13	56	4	6	1	3	18	70
(b) Feet	49	147	-	7	3	8	52	162
(c) Other	26	65	-	5	4	5	30	75
Nervous System:								
(a) Epilepsy	1	3	-	-	2	2	3	5
(b) Other	-	21	-	1	-	3	-	25
Psychological:								
(a) Development	3	13	1	5	2	13	6	31
(b) Stability	32	131	6	26	6	58	44	215
Abdomen	10	24	-	1	2	4	12	29
Other Defects	29	21	1	2	6	6	36	29

+ T = Treatment

0 = Observation

All defects noted at inspection as requiring treatment are included in this return, whether or not this treatment was begun before the date of inspection. Whenever it is considered necessary for a child to be referred for a specialist's opinion (other than for an ophthalmic examination) notification is sent to the family doctor so that he can make the arrangements or such alternative provision as he considers desirable.

(e) CLINIC ARRANGEMENTS.

There are no school clinics in the Division, school children being seen at infant welfare clinics when necessary. Although the need for separate clinics has decreased it would be helpful if our three clinics could be reconstituted, and that will be done when other commitments permit, or if additional staff is provided.

For children with defects of vision, clinics are arranged periodically in Skipton, Barnoldswick, Settle, Ingleton, Clitheroe and Sedbergh. Their examination and re-examination is in the hands of one of the Regional Hospital Board's ophthalmologists, and during the year he saw 1,005 cases. The Board also provides consultants for General Surgery, Orthopaedic, Paediatric, Ear, Nose and Throat, and Dermatological Clinics at Skipton Hospital. Good use is made of them, and of similar facilities at hospitals over the Lancashire border where attendance there is more convenient.

The Child Guidance Clinic was open on Monday afternoons throughout the year, and Dr. Burbury saw 24 children and their parents, some regularly, and some infrequently. Five of these were cases which continued under treatment from 1958. Of the cases attending one was admitted to the Maudsley Hospital in London, and one to a hostel for maladjusted boys. This Clinic is a great asset to the Division.

The Speech Therapy Clinics have also had a full year under Miss Thomas, with a total of 390 sessions to cover 71 cases carried over from 1958 and 69 new cases. Only 49 children were discharged, and the number of children needing help with their speech is surprisingly large.

(f) HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

It is the duty of the Local Education Authority to ascertain those children who, by disability of body or mind, require special educational treatment; and to make provision for the special education recommended by the medical officers. This is a duty under Sections 34 and 33 respectively, of the Education Act, 1944.

Such children are called Handicapped Pupils, and provision for a limited number can be made in Ordinary schools or day special schools. But in a Division such as this with much of the population scattered over a wide area, many of the handicapped pupils must attend residential special schools. At the end of the year there were 127 children classified as handicapped, and 43 children with lesser defects classified as 'observation cases' under our own criteria. All are seen regularly by a medical officer or a health visitor/school nurse. The handicapped children, and the arrangements for their education were as follows:-

	<u>Attending Residential Special Schools.</u>	<u>Attending Ordinary Schools.</u>
The Blind	1	-
The Partially Sighted	2	1
The Deaf	7	-
The Partially Deaf	-	2
The Educationally Subnormal	13	29
The Epileptic	-	1
The Maladjusted	5	16
The Physically Handicapped	6	6
The Delicate	9	11

In addition, there were 17 children awaiting placement in special schools, 8 attending a day special school, and 3 having home tuition.

There are three residential special schools in Craven:-

- (a) Netherside Hall, near Grassington for 40 senior physically handicapped boys.
- (b) Ingleborough Hall at Clapham for 50 junior physically handicapped boys and girls.
- (c) Baliol School at Sedbergh for 56 senior educationally sub-normal boys.

The medical supervision of children at these schools is undertaken by the staff of the Division.

(g) EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The employment of children under school age is regulated by the County Council's byelaws, and includes a medical examination. 44 children were examined during the year.

(h) YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

Under normal conditions it is customary to submit medical reports on all school leavers to the Youth Employment Officer, with specific recommendations where they are indicated. But owing to other commitments it has only been possible to provide them for selected cases this year.

(i) B.C.G. VACCINATION.

This has already been referred to under 'Tuberculosis', and the statistics given under 'Vaccination and Immunisation'.

(j) CLEANLINESS.

The health visitors/school nurses undertake the examination of children's heads for infestation with vermin. During the year 18,019 examinations were undertaken and 205 children found to require treatment. This is available in the form of special combs and head lotions where the infestation is severe or persistent.

(k) DENTAL SERVICE.

Two full time school dental officers have been employed throughout the year, operating in specially equipped caravans, thus enabling a majority of the children in the rural schools to have treatment which it would otherwise be difficult for many to obtain. There is also a service at the Barnoldswick Clinic, and an arrangement whereby Silsden children can attend the Keighley Clinic. Unfortunately, this provision does not cover the whole Division, and it is unlikely that it will improve whilst the shortage of dentists in both private and public health practice persists. Orthodontic treatment (i.e., correction of dental deformities) is undertaken either locally or by arrangement with the Central Clinic. Statistics relating to work undertaken during the year are as follows:-

Number of children inspected	... . . . .	2,167
Number of children found to require treatment	1,501	
Number of children offered treatment	... . . . .	1,335
Number treated	... . . . .	1,525
Number of attendances	... . . . .	5,098
Number of extractions:		
(a) temporary teeth	... . . . .	1,524
(b) permanent teeth	... . . . .	560
Number of general anaesthetics	... . . . .	148
Number of fillings:		
(a) temporary teeth	... . . . .	948
(b) permanent teeth	... . . . .	3,014
Number of other treatments:		
(a) temporary teeth	... . . . .	164
(b) permanent teeth	... . . . .	4,944

In an attempt to meet the deficiencies in the local authority and hospital dental services arrangements are being made for giving suitable young ladies a two year course of training as dental auxiliaries. When qualified they will undertake simple fillings, and the extraction of deciduous teeth under the direction of dental surgeons who will examine the patients and prescribe the treatment to be given. Such an arrangement has operated successfully in New Zealand for many years.

16. WELFARE FOODS SERVICE.

The distribution of Welfare Foods, other than liquid milk, continues to be the responsibility of the local health authorities. Orange juice is supplied for children under two years, cod liver oil for children under five, and vitamins A and D for expectant mothers. Distribution is undertaken at the Skipton and Settle Health Offices, the child welfare clinics, and by voluntary agencies in a number of more isolated villages. The amounts distributed were 12,073 tins of National Dried Milk, 33,293 bottles of Orange Juice, 5,231 bottles of Cod Liver Oil, and 3,536 packets of Vitamin tablets.

Whilst the demand for these protective foods is very much less than when they were introduced twenty years ago, it is believed that the better standards of food now available to the classes entitled to them probably compensates for deficiencies in uptake in most cases.

17. MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Particulars of medical examinations performed by the Divisional Medical Staff during the year:-

For entry to Suporahnuation Schemes:	66
Entrants to Training Colleges:	77
Teachers:	3
Others:	8

In addition certain less detailed examinations were carried out under the Childrens' Act, 1948 and the Mental Deficiency Acts.

SECTION G - STAFF.

(as at 31st December, 1959).

Ø indicates services shared with other Divisions.

(i) MEDICAL AND DENTAL.

M. Hunter, M.B.B., M.D., D.P.H.	Divisional Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health.
H.H. Dean, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.)	Senior Assistant County Medical Officers and Deputy Medical Officers of Health.
J.A. Farrer, M.B., B.S.)	
R.R. Stoakley, M.B., B.Ch.D.P.H.	Assistant County and School Medical Officer.
A. Morrison, M.B., Ch.B.)	
A.B. Morrison, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.)	Clinic Medical Officers working on a sessional basis.
J.T. Bleasdell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.)	
E.B. Dowell, M.B., Ch.B.)	
G.D.G. Cameron, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.)	
Ø T.S. Severs, M.D.,	Ophthalmologist.
Ø W.M. Burbury, M.A., M.B., D.P.M.	Consultant Psychiatrist.
Ø D.G. Pickles, M.A.	Psychologist.
V.F. Lindsay, B.Ch., L.D.S.)	
D.G. Rennie, L.D.S., R.C.S.Edin.)	School Dental Officers.
G.A. Thompson, B.Ch.D., L.D.S.)	

(ii) PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

J.S. Brewer, M.C.I.A.	Barnoldswick U.D.
J.V. Bird (Pupil)	" "
R.R. Overend, M.A.P.H.I.	Bowland R.D.
M.H. Beckwith, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.	Earby U.D.
D.S. Willis (Pupil)	" "
F.J. Lawson, M.S.I.A.,	Sedbergh R.D.
N. Firth, M.A.P.H.I.	Settle R.D.

Public Health Inspectors - continued

F. Smith, M.A.P.H.I.	Settle R.D.
W. Mitchell, M.S.I.A.	Silsden U.D.
E. Hargreaves, A.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.	Skipton U.D.
A.F.C. Holmes, M.A.P.H.I.	" "
B. Stephenson (Pupil)	" "
A.U. Craven, M.S.I.A., A.M.Inst.P.C.	Skipton R.D.
G.E. Haigh, D.P.A., A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.	" "
K. Parker, M.S.I.A.	" "
B. Oversby (Pupil)	" "

(iii) DULY AUTHORISED OFFICERS.

A. Gill) Part-time appointments.
)
 F. Johnson)

(iv) NURSING STAFF.(a) Divisional Nursing Officer.

Miss F. Stevenson, S.R.N., R.S.C.N., C.M.B. (Part 1) H.V., Q.I.D.N.S.

(b) Health Visitor/School Nurses/Tuberculosis Visitors.

Miss H.F. Armour	S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss M. Bracewell	S.R.N., S.C.N., H.V., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss B. Brown	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Mrs. H. Bower	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss P.J. Crompton	S.R.N., R.S.C.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Mrs. D. Crabtree	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss N. Easton	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss I. Fell	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss N.A. Harte	R.C.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss W. Heaton	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss A. Lambert	S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part 1) B.T.A., H.V.
Mrs. B.A. Priestley	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss M.A. Smith	S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss S.A. Simm	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss M. Whaley	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss L. Whittaker	S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part 1) H.V.
Mrs. I.G. Roscow	S.R.N. (Assistant H.V.).

(c) Home Nurses.

Mrs. I. Molyneux	S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. M. Parkinson	S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. M. Pratt	S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. G. Wearden	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.

(d) Home Nurse/Midwives.

Miss E.M. Butler	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss M. Brown	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss O.M.E. Bottone	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss J.B. Baldry	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss I. Cutler	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss J. Dawson	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss E. Eastwood	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss C. Herbert	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss A.H. Hunter	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. M.A. Howard	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. D. Miller	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss P.H. Oversby	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss K.H. Pritchard	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss A.G. Rogers	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss O.M. Sparks	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss A.J. Slinger	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S. H.V.
Miss K.M. Teece	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss A. West	S.R.N., S.C.M.

(e) Home Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitor.

Mrs. P.H.E. Bunnett	S.R.N., S.C.M.
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(f) Midwife.

Mrs. M. Hunt.	S.R.N., S.C.M.
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(v) OTHER STAFF.Mental Health.

Mrs. A.H. Dickinson	S.R.N., S.C.M. (Social Worker)
Miss M.E. Marshall	M.A. (Home Teacher)
Mrs. M.A. Taylor)	
Mrs. A.M. Benton)	Part-time teachers at Group Training Centres

Speech Therapist.

Miss K. Thomas	L.C.S.T.
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Venereal Diseases Social Worker.

Ø Mrs. Doige Harrison	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
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Home Help.

Full time	1
Part time	102

Other Domestic Staff

Part-time	2
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Administrative and Clerical Staff.

Senior Clerk	1
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Clerical:

(Full-time	10
(Part-time	4

At the end of the year there was only one vacant post in the Divisional establishment, that of health visitor/school nurse in the Settle area. That is a very fortunate position when so many Authorities cannot obtain the nursing staff and health inspectors which they require; but this Division has had its difficulties and shortages, and great credit is due to those who have undertaken additional duties in time of need. In those circumstances the three whole-time relief nurse/midwives have been a great asset in a Division which covers almost half a million acres, for although the domiciliary midwifery has decreased in recent years adequate cover must always be available to deal with it. It is perhaps appropriate to mention here that except for their off-duty period those who practice midwifery are "on call" for the rest of the week - day and night; a position which very few people are prepared to accept to-day.

One Staff Conference was held during the year, being a combined visit to a special school and Harden Bridge hospital. Several members of the staff attended refresher courses, and a clinical meeting was organised at Netherside Hall Special School for members of the Leeds Paediatric Club.

The clerical staff were more than fully occupied throughout the year, and it was necessary to work over-time on occasions. Although the demands of the 'polio vaccination programme were rather less there was much leeway to make up in the routine school medical examinations, and new projects to be tackled. The annual staff dinner was again a very successful function with a record number of eighty four attending.

